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TODAY'S WEATHER—PARIS: Foggy and overcast. Temp. 63-65 (14-17). Tomorrow: foggy. Temp. 63-65 (14-17). LONDON: Mostly cloudy. Temp. 63-65 (14-17). Tomorrow: little change. Yesterday's temp. 61-67 (16-14). HANNOVER: Slight. Temp. 63-65 (14-17). NEW YORK: Partly cloudy. Temp. 60-65 (16-15). Tomorrow's temp. 63-65 (14-17). ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 5

Austria 10	Belgium 10	Denmark 10	France 10	Germany 10	Greece 10	India 10	Iran 10	Italy 10	Japan 10	Lebanon 10	Luxembourg 10	Netherlands 10	Nigeria 10	Norway 10	Portugal 10	Spain 10	Sweden 10	Switzerland 10	Turkey 10	U.S. Military 10	Yugoslavia 10
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OFF TO ALGERIA—Maj. Khatib Dialoul (center) and Ali Belaziz (left) receive their passports in Algiers before being released by Israel after two months' detention.

Boumedienne Fires One

Israel Frees Two Algerians Under Detention Two Months

By Peter Grosse

Jerusalem, Oct. 14 (NYT).—Israel released two Algerian officials today after two months' detention and security investigations. They had been removed from an international airport, on which they were passengers, when it was an unscheduled stop in Israel.

Both officials and privately, Israeli authorities insisted that there was no connection between the Algerians' release and the release two weeks ago of the last of the airline passengers held hostage by extremist Palestinian hijackers.

British, West Germany and Switzerland set free Palestinian guerrillas' prisoners held in their prisons in an exchange bargain for the freedom of the hostages. Israel's release of the Algerians, along with other Arab prisoners, was reportedly one of the hijackers' demands, but Israel firmly refused to enter into any bargain, qualified officials said, and made no commitment to set any prisoners free.

The Algerians were identified as Maj. Khatib Dialoul, secretary-general of the presidency, and Ali Belaziz, describing himself as a businessman, but said by the Israelis to be assistant to the deputy

Egyptians Vote Today Over Sadat Plebiscite for A New President

By Raymond H. Anderson

CAIRO, Oct. 14 (NYT).—Rallied by exhortations that "yes" for Anwar Sadat is a vote for the unity and secure future of Egypt, and a rebuff to Egypt's enemies, nearly eight million Egyptians will cast ballots tomorrow in a presidential plebiscite for a successor to Gamal Abdel Nasser.

The finely orchestrated plebiscite campaign reflects progress made in organizing Egyptian society in the 18 years since President Nasser and fellow officers overthrew King Farouk.



CIVIL DISTURBANCE—Police fire tear gas grenades at unseen demonstrators during violence in Reggio Calabria over its failure to be named regional capital.

Hanoi Rejects Nixon Peace Plan

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 (UPI).—North Vietnam, in a Foreign Ministry statement broadcast by Hanoi radio, categorically rejected President Nixon's five-point Indochina peace plan today.

The statement said Mr. Nixon's calls for a cease-fire and the convening of an international conference "are merely a deceptive maneuver" cloaking a plan by the United States to prolong "its occupation" of South Vietnam.

The White House said any response to Hanoi's statement would come from U.S. negotiators in Paris.

Police Reach Port at Reggio, But Fail to Crush Rebellion

REGGIO CALABRIA, Italy, Oct. 14 (AP).—Riot police smashed through a series of barricades and cleared the port in a surprise dawn attack here today. But they failed to crush the rebellion of Reggio Calabria.

The police bulldozed and hampered their way through the barricades of two sections of the embattled city. But they halted before the imposing barricades of another area as hundreds of youths fought them off with a giant slingshot that fired fire bombs and chunks of brick and marble 200 yards.

Police fired back tear gas into the Sbarre area but then appeared to settle down to siege tactics.

UN Assembly Starts Session; Public Excluded for Security

By Henry Tanner

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 14 (NYT).—The United Nations began today its 25th anniversary commemorative sessions. But the great Assembly hall with its Leger murals and its warm, golden light, echoed with emptiness, disappointment and barely muted controversy.

The seats of about a dozen of the 127 delegations were empty as the lead-off speaker, Canada's External Affairs Secretary Mitchell Sharp, spoke.

Many other delegations were represented by a lone member, leaving the five other seats allotted to them unoccupied. Mr. Sharp himself left the hall shortly after he had spoken. Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko and Charles

W. Yost, the United States representative, surrounded by a full staff, sat impassively through the speeches.

There were no plain citizens of the outside world to watch the celebration. UN security authorities had ruled against admittance of the public and had barred even UN staff members as well as students from several schools that had applied for admission.

Gallery Empty

The 336-seat public gallery at the end of the hall was empty except for a uniformed guard. Beneath it, the 185-seat diplomatic gallery was virtually empty too, and so was the 100-seat press section. There was a thin sprinkling of delegates, wives and relatives in the VIP boxes on the side of the hall.

Edvard Hambro, the president of the Assembly, called the delegates to order shortly after 10 a.m. "The world will be listening," he told them. "Let us give it a cause to say: these were dedicated men; they did not posture and postpone but strove humbly and honestly to lighten the afflictions that weigh so heavily on mankind."

Mr. Sharp spoke of the "need for self-examination" the profound uneasiness of peoples everywhere about bloody conflicts, economic prospects

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Tension Mounts

As the police acted in Reggio, tension over the question of the regional capital built up in Rome and Catanzaro.

In Catanzaro, fear spread that the Italian Parliament would give in to Reggio.

A Christian Democratic deputy in Rome submitted a bill to this effect. The move did not have the sanction of Premier Emilio Colombo's government, which has been officially neutral on the question.

But 1,000 students left their classes to parade in protest through downtown Catanzaro. There were reports that there would be strikes in the town tomorrow.

With 75,000 inhabitants, Catanzaro is half the size of Reggio.

The people of Reggio insist that their resistance to the government's choice of Catanzaro as regional capital is not due to hurt pride or desire for prestige. As capital of Calabria, Reggio would gain in jobs, commercial activity and investment, as well as from tax benefits.

British Stiffen EEC Farm Bid; France Is Cool

BRUSSELS, Oct. 14 (Reuters).—Britain adopted a tough stand today on the vital transition period for farming in joining the Common Market, but ran straight into opposition from France.

Sir Con O'Neill, who headed the British team at the deputation level negotiations, asked the European Economic Community for six years to adjust to their common farm policy.

This is twice as long as the three-year transition period requested for industrial alignment with the Six. The British idea runs counter to the Six's principle of "adequate parallelism," which means in effect similar periods for industrial and farm integration.

The Six, supported by Denmark and Ireland, which also are seeking full EEC membership, argue that Britain should not be allowed to benefit from the enlarged Continental market for its industrial goods while avoiding obligations in agriculture.

In Private Session

Sir Con and the French permanent representative in Brussels, Jean-Marie Boegner, did not crash face to face. But after Sir Con put forward the proposal, the Six asked for a recess to concert their position.

During this recess Mr. Boegner said he was deeply disappointed at the British approach on two counts.

The British had asked for such a long period and they wanted three major areas to be excluded from the transition, he said.

These are the delicate questions of farm financing and Britain's contribution to the community budget, problems facing New Zealand's dairy industry, and Commonwealth sugar.

When discussions with Britain resumed, the Six said they did not want to go into the substance of the proposals at present.

Their spokesman, West German permanent representative Hans-Georg Sachs, suggested that analysis of the points raised should wait until after the forthcoming ministerial-level negotiating session in Luxembourg on Oct. 27.

Sir Con listed three main reasons for seeking a long transition period for agriculture.

● To avoid the dislocation to British farm production which would follow a quick transition.

● To give time to adjust to the major changes in import patterns affecting Britain's traditional suppliers of farm goods.

● The need to spread the large increase in British retail food prices over a reasonable period. The British government has estimated that the cost of food will go up 13 to 26 percent if Britain joins the community.

Sir Con said that although Britain had proposed different transitions for industry and farming, it had tried to respect the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

To Stimulate Debate

In issuing the report, which revived front-page discussion in this afternoon's British newspapers, Desmond Plummer, chairman of the Greater London Council, said: "This is something new in public participation. The aim is to stimulate debate and discussions and involve a policy acceptable, not only to the council... but to the people who use the service and those who work in it."

Like New York's subways and buses, the London transport system remains the dominant travel link for most of the city's residents. About two million persons ride the

U.S., China Hold Tests 3 Nations Explode A-Bombs; Russian Blast Is a Record

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 (WP).—The United States, the Soviet Union and Communist China exploded nuclear weapons today, the first time in history that three nations carried out atomic weapons tests on the same day.

"It sometimes takes several years to plan an atomic weapons test," a spokesman for the Atomic Energy Commission said. "This has got to be pure and sheer coincidence."

The U.S. and Soviet shots were underground, while the Chinese test took place in the atmosphere above Lop Nor in Sinkiang province. The U.S. underground test was its 25th this year, the Soviet underground test was its sixth this year and the Chinese atmospheric

test was its first since Sept. 29, 1969.

The Chinese test took place at 0730 GMT and was the 11th Chinese test and tenth in the atmosphere since its first test six years ago.

The Chinese explosion was described as having a yield of three megatons—equal in force to three million tons of TNT. This is the same size as the last Chinese atmospheric test, and is believed to be a test of a warhead that can be either air-carried or delivered by an intermediate-range ballistic missile.

The U.S. test took place 1,840 feet below the Nevada desert and was described by the AEC as being in the "low to intermediate" range, which means a force of from 20,000 to 200,000 tons of TNT.

While the AEC would not identify the purpose of the test, it was understood to be an explosion of a MIRV warhead for either a Poseidon or a Minuteman-3 ballistic missile.

By far the largest test today was the Russians', which took place at 0600 GMT beneath the Arctic island of Novaya Zemlya with a force of six megatons—equal to six million tons of TNT.

Though dwarfed by at least three (two Soviet, one U.S.) previous atmospheric tests, the Russians' was the largest underground test ever conducted and was five times bigger than any conducted underground by the United States.

It was believed to be a test of a MIRV warhead for a Soviet SS-9 missile, which is understood to carry three warheads of six megatons each.



PIRATE MEETS THE PRESS—Leila Khaled telling newsmen of her thwarted attempt at hijacking an El Al plane.

Leila Khaled Claims Israelis Seized, Then Shot Hijacker

By Richard Eder

BEIRUT, Oct. 14 (NYT).—The Palestinian resistance movement produced with considerable flourish today its most famous and probably most experienced air hijacker: Leila Khaled.

Journalists and cameramen jammed a whitewashed office in Beirut. Miss Khaled spoke in quiet but resonant voice of her attempt to hijack an Israeli airliner last month and of the events that followed.

She charged that Israeli security guards had deliberately shot and killed her fellow hijacker, Patrick "Guellu," an American, after he had been wounded and tied up. She had been knocked out while attacking three hand grenades side the cockpit door, she said. "I had regained consciousness," she said. "They put four bullets in Pat's back while he was lying tied up and 'mess (disarmed).'"

Lawful Homicide

An inquest in London—where an airliner landed after the hijackers were overpowered—was led by a coroner to consider whether there was any evidence that Arguello had been executed, dead or killed, during the struggle. The inquest jury rejected

Montreal Kidnappers Agree To Bargain for 2 Men's Lives

MONTREAL, Oct. 14 (Reuters).—Quebec separatists today agreed to reopen negotiations for the release of kidnapped British diplomat James Cross and Quebec Labor Minister Pierre Laporte.

The negotiations were broken off last night when lawyer Robert Lemieux, spokesman for the extremist Quebec Liberation Front (FLQ), walked out of the discussions.

In its ninth communiqué since the kidnapping of Mr. Cross nine days ago, the FLQ said today, "We renewed the mandate" of Mr. Lemieux.

Mr. Lemieux had refused to continue talks with government representative Robert Demers because Ottawa wanted to bargain, while the FLQ insisted all its demands be met.

Mr. Lemieux had said he would resume negotiations only if authorized by the FLQ. In a statement given to radio station CKLM today, the organization gave him "carte blanche" in future talks with Mr. Demers.

This FLQ permission for Mr. Lemieux to negotiate rather than merely present demands raised hope for the safety of Mr. Cross and Mr. Laporte and their eventual release.

"We renew the mandate of Mr. Lemieux concerning the application of our conditions and we give him

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Explosion Damages Library, Target of Harvard Radicals

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 14 (AP).—An explosion ripped through a library of the Center for International Affairs at Harvard University early today, shortly after a female telephone caller warned campus police. The building was empty.

The caller said, "There's a bomb at 6 Divinity Avenue... going to go off in six minutes. This is not a joke. Get the janitor out of there," the police reported.

After the call, two policemen checked the building; waited outside for a few minutes; then went inside to look for a bomb. "As they entered the front door the explosion rocked the building. Neither was hurt nor were there any other reports of injuries. But windows were blown out, the ceiling was shattered. Police estimated the damage at \$40,000.

Cincinnati Beats Baltimore to Trail In Series by 3-1

Lee May's three-run home run in the eighth inning saved Cincinnati from elimination in the World Series as the Reds beat Baltimore, 5-5.

The Orioles now have a 3-1 lead in the best-of-seven series. Game No. 5 will be played today in Baltimore. Details on Page 13.

Marijuana Causes Genetic Defects in Rats

By Lacey Fosburgh

NEW YORK, Oct. 14 (NYT).—A professor reported here yesterday that pregnant rats which breathed marijuana smoke equivalent to one cigarette a day for ten days in his laboratory produced offspring with serious genetic defects.

The professor, Dr. Vincent DePaul Lynch of St. John's University here, said his studies indicated that the use of marijuana could have "very serious consequences" for human reproduction.

Dr. Lynch, a professor of pharmacology, said his tests tended to corroborate previous experiments conducted in the

Humans Warned By Scientist

British West Indies and Augusta, Ga. He said these produced serious malformations in the fetus after the injecting of pregnant rats, hamsters and rabbits with highly concentrated doses of pure marijuana resin.

Dr. Lynch disclosed his findings in testimony yesterday at a public hearing of a state committee evaluating marijuana laws.

The rats and mice in Dr. Lynch's experiments breathed

Cairo Regime's Weakness Cited

Egypt Army Seen Firm on SAMs

By Jonathan C. Randal

CAIRO, Oct. 14 (WP)—Diplomatic sources are convinced that Egypt's new leadership is too weak to withdraw Soviet-supplied missiles and other material which have been deployed in the Suez Canal zone in violation of the standstill cease-fire.

Although the pace of movements into the 31-mile-deep forward zone is believed to have increased since the Jordan crisis, the sources feel that the United States is unrealistic to expect Egypt to pull back the missiles.

"What it boils down to is that, even if extended, the cease-fire will not prevent a standstill," the sources said. "Maybe the late President Nasser could have withdrawn a token missile or two, but the new men can't on pain of having an army revolt on their hands."

After the congressional election campaign ends next month, the United States is expected to temper its harsh stand against both Egypt and the Soviet Union, whom the Nixon administration holds responsible for not preventing Cairo's violation of the cease-fire.

Despite the buildup of missiles and giant 203-mm. guns, the sources expected the Israelis to hold their own if fighting recommenced after the Nov. 5 deadline runs out on the present cease-fire.

Both Egypt and Israel have said they would not be the first to resume hostilities.

Thanks to further fortification of the Bar Lev line along the side of the Suez Canal—in violation of the cease-fire—the Israelis are judged capable of holding their positions pending an overall political settlement.

However, the Israelis would certainly have to take higher casualties and aircraft losses than during their one-sided May-through-July aerial pounding of Egyptian forward positions which preceded the early August cease-fire.

Both Eastern and Western diplomats are convinced that only the United States has enough muscle to force both Egypt and Israel to make the mutual concessions needed to reactivate the peace mission of UN mediator Gunnar Jarring.

The recent Egyptian diplomatic offensive against both the United States and Israel is designed to keep up Arab pressure until the congressional elections.

Then even Western diplomats believe that the United States will have to find some formula which forces Israel to accept the Jarring mission without any pullback of Egyptian material from the forward zone.

Already Egyptian officials and propaganda have charged that the United States is intent on weakening the leadership of Anwar Sadat. Although diplomats here are mindful of the dangers of continuing Egyptian cease-fire violations, on balance they do not feel that Cairo will start shooting unilaterally until next spring.

"The political solution," one diplomat said, "may be easier if both sides are armed to the teeth."

Egyptian violation of the cease-fire has never been conceded publicly but in private is justified on the grounds that the weapons brought in are defensive in nature and designed to defend Egyptian territory occupied by Israel.

Still, diplomats are baffled by Egyptian recklessness in violating the cease-fire right from its inception. They remain convinced that Nasser sincerely wanted to test Israel's willingness to negotiate a political settlement.

That proved impossible once the Israelis cried foul over the violations and refused to meet Mr. Jarring until Egypt pulled back its missiles.

The Egyptian move now appears all the more questionable since the missiles are mobile and could have been moved into the forward zone subsequently if the Israeli negotiating stance proved negative.

Now, the missile withdrawal problem has been turned into a test of Egyptian and Soviet goodwill by the United States.

Thrashing Recalled

The Egyptian Army's reluctance to withdraw the missiles has to be understood in light of the thrashing meted out this spring by the Israelis.

The Israeli Air Force inflicted between 15,000 and 20,000 casualties on front-line Egyptian troops while losing five Phantoms to improved SAM-2 missiles.

Demoralized by the Israelis' total air superiority, the Egyptians have taken to looking on the missiles as something more than air defense—as a kind of security blanket, you might say, one source said.

Hussein Promises to Hold Referendum for Palestinians

AMMAN, Oct. 14 (AP)—King Hussein of Jordan declared tonight he plans to invite Palestinians to decide their own regime in a national referendum.

The 34-year-old monarch revealed his intention in a radio and TV address to his nation announcing the new agreement he signed last night with guerrilla leader Yasser Arafat for peaceful coexistence between the regime and Palestinian guerrillas.

King Hussein set no specific deadline for the referendum but said, "We shall call it once we arrive at the dawn of liberation of the West Bank of Jordan from Israeli occupation."

Palestinians in the West and East Banks of the Jordan River will be invited to choose the regime and government system they want as well as the relationship between their chosen regime and the Hashemite kingdom, King Hussein said.

"I shall bless and support whatever decision the Palestinian people arrive at," the King added. Earlier, in a press conference with foreign journalists, King Hussein said that Jordan had asked Iraq for new talks on the status of the 12,000 Iraqi forces in his country.

He said these discussions will take place soon but refused to comment when asked whether Jordan will request Iraq to withdraw its troops.

During the Jordanian civil war last month, Iraqi forces took no part although they repeatedly proclaimed they were at the disposal of Palestinian guerrillas.

U.S. Confirms It Gives Arms To Israel To Restore Balance

By Murray Marder

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 (WP)—White House officials confirmed yesterday that the United States is supplying Israel military equipment to compensate for Egyptian-Soviet violations of the Suez cease-fire.

This was the first official acknowledgment of reports that, as a result of the clandestine increase of missiles on the Egyptian side of the Suez Canal, the United States has acted to restore the pre-cessate balance of power. Israel is known to be receiving more U.S. aircraft, air-to-ground missiles, electronic jamming equipment and other weapons.

Confirmation that the United States is restoring the Middle East arms balance coincides with major U.S.-Soviet talks at the UN starting Friday.

The principals will be Secretary of State William P. Rogers and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko.

Critical Test

White House officials insisted that the overall U.S. policy of negotiations with the Soviet Union may now be undergoing a critical test, largely over Soviet complicity in the Suez cease-fire violations.

The crucial, unresolved question, the officials said, is whether the Soviet Union is prepared to forego seeking tactical advantages in crises such as the Middle East dilemma.

U.S. emphasis on the need to clarify Soviet intentions was underscored by an official American summation of a 65-minute talk yesterday between Secretary Rogers and Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban. American sources specified that they were putting no pressure on the Israeli position.

Mr. Eban publicly repeated in Washington Monday Israel's insistence on a rollback of the Egyptian-Soviet anti-aircraft missiles on the west bank of the Suez Canal before a stalemate peace talks can be launched under UN auspices.

The U.S. terminology, however, calls for "rectification" of the cease-fire violations, which is a deliberately ambiguous term.

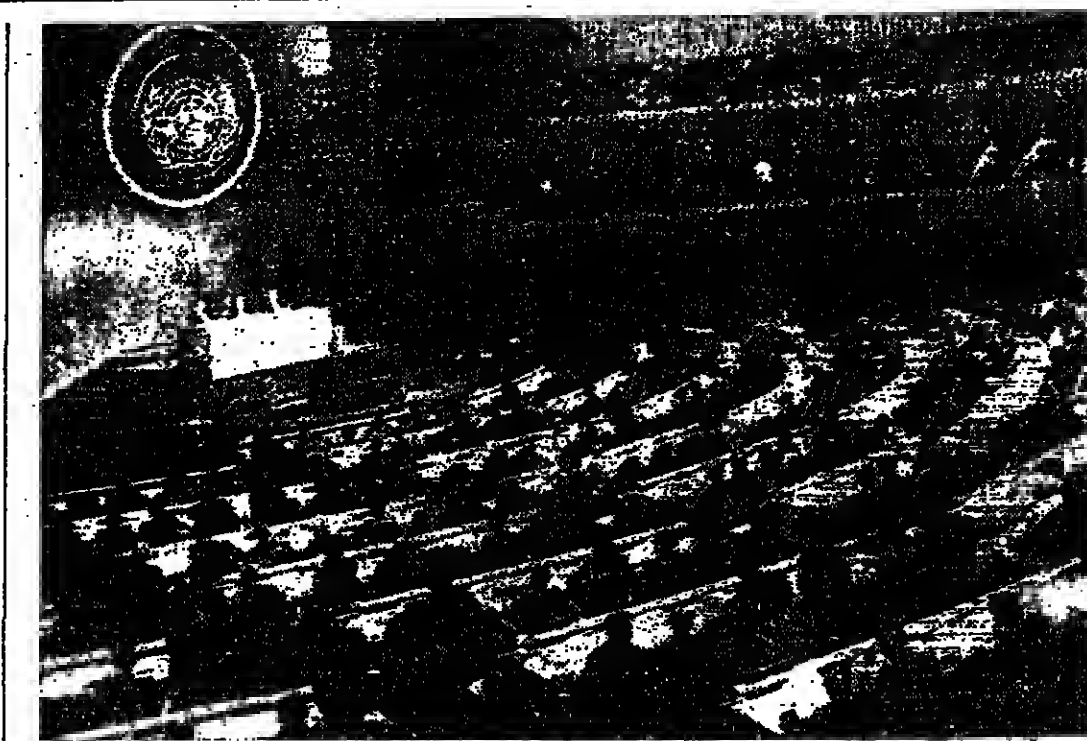
Full Sympathy

Mr. Rogers, in his meeting with Mr. Eban, indicated full sympathy and understanding of Israel's position on the cease-fire violations.

White House officials spoke of the need for a formula to break the impasse over the Israeli demand for a rollback of the Soviet-supplied and partially Soviet-manned missiles on the Egyptian side of the canal and Egypt's insistence that it does not intend to move one missile.

Talks during the next ten days at the UN between Mr. Rogers and Mr. Gromyko and other diplomats will determine if such a formula can be found, with initial emphasis on extending the cease-fire.

With the death of President Nasser, U.S. officials said, Soviet priority is likely to be centered on consolidating the Russian position with Egypt's new collective leadership, rather than pressing for new initiatives. Equally, it was noted, Egypt's leaders themselves lack Mr. Nasser's strength or confidence to act decisively.



WORLD BODY MEETS—Canadian External Affairs Minister Mitchell Sharp making the first speech to the opening session of the 25th United Nations General Assembly.

UN Assembly Meets; Public Is Excluded

(Continued from Page 1)

and the quality and meaning of human life. He pledged Canada to full support of the United Nations in years to come.

Many delegates had hoped, however, that Premier Pierre Elliott Trudeau himself would represent Canada in the lead-off spot and would impart some of his youthful glamour to the opening of the anniversary session. But the premier had excused himself. His presence was needed in Parliament at Ottawa and, besides, he is planning to fly to Moscow on Sunday, Canadian sources explained.

Mr. Sharp, whose government announced diplomatic recognition of Communist China yesterday, did not touch on the issue of UN membership for Peking.

At a press conference later, Mr. Sharp outlined the international significance of Canada's move. No other initiative, he said, was likely to advance Peking's admission to the United Nations more effectively.

U Thant Message

UN Secretary-General U Thant, in an anniversary message released today, declared that while the UN had done well during the past quarter century, it had "not done well enough."

It is unfortunate, he said, that so many problems from the past—a horrid arms race, remnants of racism and colonialism among others—still exist. He appealed to member governments to give the UN Charter a real chance at last and to pass from words to deeds in implementing it.

An element of controversy was injected into the celebration today when Mohammed Hassan al-Zayyat, the permanent representative of Egypt, informed President Hamro formally that Egypt will ask the Assembly to start a full-scale debate on the Middle East.

scale debate on the Middle East immediately after the ten-day commemorative period.

Mahmoud Riad, the Egyptian Foreign Minister, arrived here today and is scheduled to address the session on Friday.

The Assembly has refrained from debating the Israeli-Arab conflict for the past three years in deference to the Security Council, whose resolution 242, of Nov. 22, 1967, forms the basis for the at-

tempts by the Big Four to bring about negotiations under Gunnar Jarring. Mr. Thant's special Middle East representative.

Western delegates fear that the more radical Arab governments will try to use the Assembly debate to have the carefully balanced Security Council resolution superseded by a more extreme pro-Palestinian, anti-Israeli text. Assembly action to this effect would spell the end of the Jarring mission, it is feared.

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Despite Canada Move, Peking Unlikely to Enter UN in '70

By Sam Pope Brewer

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Oct. 14 (NYT)—Peking, despite a diplomatic gain in achieving recognition by Canada, is likely to fall short of UN membership this year by just about the same vote as last year, according to diplomats here.

Canada is expected to vote for Peking instead of abstaining. But few other shifts in voting are expected. Last year Peking got 48 votes of 125.

What was notable in dissonance here was that most people have lost interest in the cause that used to raise heated arguments.

There is general acceptance that some day China, with its vast population and its nuclear capability, must eventually join the UN. But there is no feeling that it will come this year.

For the 21st consecutive year the Republic of China (Taiwan) will keep the seat that the Communists have been trying to give to what they term the rightful government of the people in China.

While pressure for admission of Peking has slackened, the role played by the Chiang Kai-shek regime has been reduced.

Nationalist China is one of the five permanent members of the Security Council, with the power of veto on the acts of that strongest of UN bodies.

Council Could Alter

No serious effort has been made to take away that status, which could only be altered by the council and the General Assembly through modification of the charter.

But Taiwan's role there has become less vigorous than those of the United States, Britain, France and the Soviet Union. When the monthly rotation gives the presidency to the Soviet Union, the president makes a point of calling on the Chinese delegate by name, instead of the distinguished representative of China. Each time he is courteously corrected by the Chinese delegate and the council goes on as usual.

When the powers decided a com-

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Wheat Sales To China Test Ottawa Move

By Tillman Durbin

HONG KONG, Oct. 14 (NYT)—Canadian negotiations for new wheat sales to China, now underway, will provide an early test of whether Ottawa's recognition of Peking will make any difference in Sino-Canadian trade relations.

A Canadian Wheat Board mission is in Peking to discuss a contract for wheat purchases.

Australia and Canada are the biggest suppliers of wheat to China, which has been importing upwards of 4,500,000 metric tons annually for several years.

In a contract signed last September, Canada agreed to sell the Chinese 2,300,000 tons by September this year, and the Canadians are now negotiating a 1971 accord.

Their success in obtaining again a bigger sales allotment than Australia's for 1971 could indicate whether the Chinese are going to let recognition influence their imports.

Meanwhile, observers have considered that Peking had come out well in getting a reference to the Communist regime's sovereignty over Taiwan in the joint communiqué announcing the establishment of relations with Canada.

Despite the Canadian disclaimer saying the reference was only noted, the mention of the matter in the announcement was regarded as a psychological gain for the Chinese.

Air Accord Requested

VANCOUVER, British Columbia, Oct. 13 (Reuters)—Canadian Pacific Airlines today asked the government to arrange talks with China on a bilateral air agreement for passenger flights between the two countries.

British Discuss Ambassadors

LONDON, Oct. 14 (Reuters)—Britain and China have recently discussed the possibility of raising a "black shadow cabinet" to monitor and expose, speak in support of civil rights within American government agencies.

Mr. Diggs said the cabinet will consist of top Negro officials from the present administration, who have "served" under previous administrations.

The cabinet will hold formal meetings and will be led by a well-known and respected chairman, said Mr. Diggs.

Congress in 11th-Hour Rush

House Votes to Stiffen Drug-Sale Penalties

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 (AP)—Legislation to crack down on professional traffickers in drugs, while permitting more lenient treatment of drug users, was passed by the House today before both houses adjourned until Nov. 16.

The bill, a compromise between versions adopted earlier by the House and Senate, was sent by voice vote to the Senate for final action.

The measure also contains a controversial provision that would give police looking for illegal drugs authority to carry out so-called "no knock" raids. They would first have to convince a judge that such raids would be the only way to avoid destruction of the incriminating narcotics.

The legislation would make casual distribution or use of mari-

juana a misdemeanor, allowing a judge to deal with first offenders by probation, parole or dismissal of charges.

Stiffer penalties would be provided for narcotics peddlers.

The bill also approves spending \$26 million for treatment and rehabilitation programs and calls for an in-depth study of the effects of marijuana.

It provides strict controls on distribution of tranquilizers, pep pills, sleeping pills and similar drugs previously unregulated.

Less than three weeks before congressional elections, putting every House seat at stake, Congress cleared a spate of bills before its adjournment.

The post-election "lame duck" session, the first in 20 years, was considered by some congressional leaders as necessary because of the huge backlog of bills still pending.

Agnew Denies Any Ambition For Presidency

DALLAS, Oct. 14 (AP)—Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew said yesterday he has no personal presidential ambitions.

He said he has read comments that "if he had such hopes, he might be killing his chances" by pursuing his rough-tongued campaign style.

Asked by a television panel whether he was grooming himself for a presidential try, he said: "My function as Vice-President has not in any way been geared toward personal self-aggrandizement. I do not have any ambitions for the presidency."

Agnew Assails Permissive Elitist Clique

By William Chapman

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 14 (WP)—Vice President Agnew charged tonight that a "haughty clique" of elitists has created an aura of permissiveness in which the bomber of a bank can be praised.

Such elitists exist, he said, in the news media, the college classroom and the entertainment and business world.

Those opinion leaders make a mistake, when they "high-bat the public," he said, because, "presented with a choice between the high and the hard hat, the American people will come down on the side of the hard hat every time."

"The elite consist of the raised-eyebrow cynics, the pampered egotists, who sneer at honesty, thrift, hard work, prudence, common decency and self-denial," he said.

"In their lust to divorce themselves from the ordinary, they embrace confrontation as a substitute for debate and willingly wrench the Bill of Rights to cloak criminal and psychotic conduct it was never intended to cover."

He added: "Innocently or not, this haughty clique has brought on a permissiveness that in turn has resulted in a shocking warped sense of values—for instance, the criminal who throws a bomb at a bank is hailed as a hero in some circles for destroying a 'capitalist institution.'"

"The policeman killed trying to stop him is derided as a 'pig.' And the 'in' thing is to hold a fundraiser for the Black Panthers or one of their leaders."

U.S. Communists Visit N. Korea

TOKYO, Oct. 14 (AP)—North Korea's Central News Agency said today a delegation of the U.S. Communist party is visiting North Korea.

The group is led by Henry Winston, chairman of the National Committee of the party.

The agency said Mr. Winston praised Premier Kim Il-sung and said his "greatness lies in the fact that he took Marxism-Leninism as a means of practical activities from his early age for the liberation of the country from the Japanese imperial rule."

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UNDER ARREST—Angela Davis being escorted to prison by the FBI after her arrest in New York Tuesday night.

Angela Davis Bail \$250,000 Until California Extradition

NEW YORK, Oct. 14 (NYT)—Angela Davis, the 26-year-old black militant philosophy professor who had been hunted nationwide for nearly two months on murder and kidnapping charges, was held in \$250,000 bail today, following her arrest yesterday at a motel in mid-Manhattan.

During her arraignment, Miss Davis, her hands manacled in front of her, was barely audible as she admitted her identity. Some 100 sympathizers outside the courtroom were very audible, however, chanting "Free Angela" and "Free our sister."

David Rudolph Poindexter Jr., the 36-year-old Negro who was arrested with Miss Davis, was held in \$100,000 bail for a hearing Tuesday on charges of harboring a fugitive.

Miss Davis, who will be given a hearing Friday, is charged with being a fugitive from prosecution on murder and kidnapping charges out of a shoot-out drama in a San Rafael, Calif., courtroom in early August in which a superior court judge was killed.

The judge, prosecutor said three women jurors were abducted by three prisoners in the courtroom and an accomplice, Miss Davis, who was not reported anywhere near the scene, was charged under a California law making an accomplice equally guilty for allegedly supplying guns for the courtroom escape.

The federal charge against Miss Davis is that of unlawful interstate flight to avoid prosecution on the California charges. The process of her extradition can be a matter of days if she does not fight extradition.

Her Face Familiar

Since Miss Davis became the third woman ever to be placed on the FBI's list of the ten most-wanted fugitives, her face has become a familiar one. Both photographs on the FBI poster, however, show her with a high, rounded Afro hairstyle. A security guard at the motel said that when he saw Miss Davis, her hair was short.

Miss Davis and Mr. Poindexter, apparently arrested in their room, were brought out, separately, in handcuffs. "It was done very smoothly," said William Slewin, the motel manager. "No one in the motel even knew they had been here."

The FBI reportedly traced Miss Davis to New York through the car belonging to Mr. Poindexter.

Mr. Poindexter, the FBI said, is reportedly "an heir to substantial wealth." It also said he "has been irregularly employed in the Chicago area," but gave no other details about him.

Considered Rich Playboy

Reports out of Chicago said that Mr. Poindexter was regarded as a rich playboy by his neighbors. He was on the surveillance list of the Chicago police and FBI, who knew he and Miss Davis were acquainted.

He lived in a \$50,000 nine-room house on the fashionable South Shore, but was seen very little in the neighborhood, particularly after May when his wife, Loreen, committed suicide. A charge that he had failed to register the gun that she used to kill herself was later dismissed.

The source of Mr. Poindexter's income was not immediately known.

Witness Says Manson Girl Talked of Killing Miss Tate

By John Kendall

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 14—Pala, dark-haired Susan (Sadie) Atkins, one of Charles Manson's girls, was described again yesterday as the killer of actress Sharon Tate.

Ronnie Howard, 31, a prosecution witness in the Tate-La Bianca murder trial, quoted the defendant as saying she just "kept stabbing" until Miss Tate stopped screaming.

Miss Howard testified that "Sadie" told her about the five Tate killings last November when they were inmates in Sybil Brand Institute for Women here.

Another of Miss Atkins's dormitory mates, Virginia Castro, told the court last Friday that the young woman had admitted killing the actress, then tasting her blood.

Miss Howard, a shapely, dark-haired woman wearing a gold dress, said "Sadie" appeared to be "very excited" and "enjoyed telling" about the murders.

Los Angeles County Prosecutor Vincent T. Bugliosi asked whether Miss Atkins has described how it felt to stab someone. "It feels like going into hell," the witness quoted Miss Atkins as saying. "It's a form of sexual release."

Miss Tate was stabbed 14 times, four times in the chest, eight in the back and four on the arms and legs. She was more than eight months pregnant.

Miss Howard testified that Miss Atkins had talked about thinking of taking the unborn child but had not done so.

The witness told her story without the jury present in a sort of dress rehearsal for later testimony before the jurors. Legally, what Miss Atkins supposedly told fellow inmates about the Tate killings can be admitted as evidence only against her and not against the other defendants, Manson, Patricia Krenwinkel and Leslie Van Houten.

To make certain Miss Howard does not inadvertently mention others in her account, the court has carefully limited the statements she may give in testimony.

Miss Atkins and Manson—facing

Reds Believed Regrouping In Cambodia After Failing to Oust Lon Nol's Government

By Henry Kamm

PHNOM PENH, Oct. 14 (NYT)—Highly placed sources here believe that the Vietnamese Communist forces, having failed in their initial objective of toppling the government of Premier Lon Nol through widely diffused military pressure on major population centers, are regrouping and are keeping Cambodia guessing on where they will move next.

Of the 40,000 enemy troops in Cambodia—mainly North Vietnamese units with Viet Cong components and a few Cambodian guerrillas—the sources estimated that only 5,000 were engaged against the Cambodian Army. The rest are reported to be encamped in the northeast, in provinces securely under Communist control, from which they are said to be in position to strike eastward into South Vietnam, northward into Laos or westward into Cambodia.

The largest concentration of North Vietnamese troops, perhaps 2,000, is 60 miles north of here along Route 6 to Kompong Thom, near the battered village of Tien Kruk, which was recently recaptured by the Cambodians. At that point the Communists have reportedly halted a government force of 18 to 20 battalions seeking to secure the highway.

In the present late stages of the monsoon season, the enemy forces, remote from their supply centers, are reported to be unable to operate far from their bases. But Cambodian intelligence indicates that the enemy is preparing base areas for dry-season offensives in two regions.

The base areas, in which hunkers and storage depots are being dug, are in the region of Rongien in Preah Vihear Province north of Kompong Thom and in the rubber plantation area of Prek Kak, west of the bend in the Mekong River above Kompong Cham.

U.S. Diplomats In Oslo Get Kidnap Threats

OSLO, Oct. 14 (AP)—Guards have been placed on the homes of two American diplomats here who have received threats to kidnap them unless a "ransom" of \$70,000 is paid to a so-far anonymous group. It was reported here today.

The police have been investigating the threats against Naval Attaché Robert O. V. Coulthard and Military Attaché James N. Hickok and have put guards on embassy officials' homes, but no arrests have so far been reported.

The authors of the threats have also threatened to destroy public buildings, installations and airplanes in order, according to one newspaper report, to create anti-American feeling in Scandinavia.

Speculation in the liberal daily Dagbladet today linked the threats with the American Black Panther organization or with U.S. Army deserters living in exile in Scandinavia.

Noted Mafia Boss Starts Jail Term In New Orleans

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 14 (AP)—Carlos Marcello, described as New Orleans's Mafia boss, surrendered here today to begin a six-month jail term.

He was convicted in 1968 of "intimidating" a Federal Bureau of Investigation agent at New Orleans airport, but stayed out of jail through a series of court appeals, the last of which failed yesterday when the Supreme Court refused to postpone his imprisonment.

This is the first time since 1938 that Marcello has been imprisoned despite numerous arrests and thwarted prosecutions.

The high court rejected Marcello's appeal that he be allowed to go free under bond until the 8th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals decides whether he should be given a new trial.

The Supreme Court ruling came without comment but with a strong dissent by Justice Hugo Black.

Enemy May Gain Ground

U.S. Aides Stress Risk of Viet Cease-Fire

By Robert M. Smith

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 (NYT)—In a wide-ranging review of foreign policy, administration officials told news executives on Monday that the United States, rather than gaining an advantage from its Vietnam cease-fire proposal, would be taking a calculated risk that the enemy may gain ground.

The officials addressed a group of 70 news executives from the Northeast in Hartford, Conn., at a briefing organized by the administration, but the White House insisted that the officials not be named and that their remarks not be reported immediately.

The officials also said the chances for a continuation of the cease-fire in the Mideast appear good, although chances for the start of Israeli-Arab peace talks appear less good.

Sino-Soviet Dispute

The officials contended that the most intractable international problem was the Soviet-Chinese dispute, and said that a Chinese-Soviet war would not redound to America's advantage.

They also said that the administration has been trying to move toward the "generation of peace" it

desires by not seeking to squeeze the greatest unilateral advantage from every bargaining opportunity, but by recognizing the need for restraint in a time of greater nuclear parity between the United States and the Soviet Union.

The administration is worried, they said, about Soviet willingness to behave in a similar way. They confessed themselves perplexed by what immediate advantages Russia may be trying to derive from the Middle East situation.

President Nixon is known to feel that Russia and the United States have—despite their differences—three major motives impelling them to avoid a confrontation. These are a desire to avoid nuclear devastation,

the economic pressures generated by massive military spending and the possibility of mutually profitable trade.

Officials said an American public opinion—brought by the end of the U.S. operations in Cambodia—was too optimistic in July and too pessimistic now.

This is a subject that also bothers the President. Mr. Nixon is known to be concerned about the isolationist sentiment that seems to be developing in the country. He feels that over the next 25 years only an America mindful of the international environment can be effective counterweight to any expansionist desires of China and the Soviet Union.

B-52s Keep Up Pressure On the Ho Chi Minh Trail

SAIGON, Oct. 14 (AP)—U.S. B-52 bombers kept the pressure on North Vietnamese supply routes in Laos today with a sixth consecutive day of heavy raids against the Ho Chi Minh trail.

Sources said reconnaissance showed the North Vietnamese are rebuilding roads and positioning war materials for a dry-season push into Cambodia and South Vietnam.

"We are going to try to deny them delivery of these supplies into South Vietnam and Cambodia," said one source.

For the past six days, virtually all B-52 missions have been concentrated along the 200-mile Ho Chi Minh trail in the southern panhandle of Laos. The eight-jet bombers have flown nearly 200 sorties over the trail in the past six days. A sortie is one flight by one plane, each carrying up to 30 tons of bombs.

Fighting Is Light

Battlefield action was generally light throughout Indochina. In Cambodia, only two minor fire fights were reported as the war there apparently slipped into a nationwide lull for the first time in months.

South Vietnamese forces reported killing 20 North Vietnamese soldiers yesterday in the second day of fighting this week in the Seven Mountains area of the western Mekong delta bordering Cambodia. Field reports said five South Vietnamese soldiers were killed and 17 wounded.

In the first significant ground clash in the Saigon region in several months, South Vietnamese militiamen claimed they killed 20 Viet Cong troops in the Rung Sat Special Zone, 20 miles southeast of the capital. No government casualties were reported.

In a third battle, south of Da Nang, South Vietnamese infantrymen claimed killing 31 Communists, while losing one government soldier killed and one wounded.

A powerful Viet Cong booby trap made from a dud American artillery shell inflicted a heavy toll of Amer-

ican and South Vietnamese casualties, it was reported.

The U.S. command said nine American infantrymen and one South Vietnamese soldier were killed and five U.S. troops and two South Vietnamese soldiers were wounded.

U.S. troops triggered the booby trap while on an operation in Quang Ngai Province, 66 miles south-southeast of Da Nang.

Pentagon sources have said that perhaps as many as half of the 43,775 Americans who have died in a decade of fighting in the Indochina war have been killed by booby trap devices.

In a delayed report, the U.S. command said an American helicopter gunship supporting South Vietnamese forces in the Mekong delta last Sunday accidentally fired a dozen rockets into government troops. Eight South Vietnamese soldiers were reported killed and 23 wounded in the incident, 132 miles southwest of Saigon.

Ky Holds Talks In Phnom Penh On Way to Paris

PHNOM PENH, Oct. 14 (Reuters)—South Vietnamese Vice-President Nguyen Cao Ky held private talks with Cambodian leaders during a 2 1/2 hour stop-over here today on his way from Saigon to Paris.

He had a working lunch with Premier Lon Nol and later met senior officials at the Defense Ministry. South Vietnamese sources here said. He made no statement either on arrival or departure.

Mr. Ky later flew to Bangkok to board a commercial flight to Paris. He is expected to visit Pope Paul VI and to be in Paris for sessions of the peace talks later this month before going to Washington on Nov. 6.

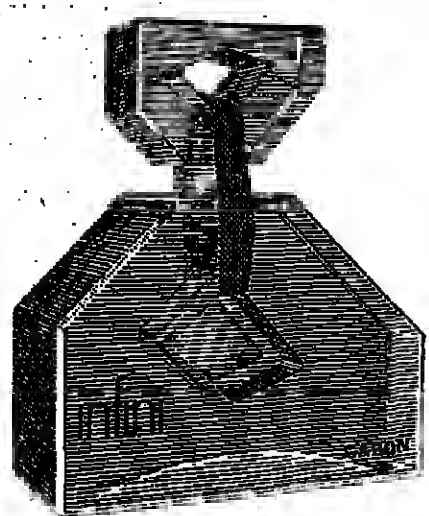
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The Law, the IRS and the Environment

In a move both surprising and ominous, the Internal Revenue Service announced last week that it was temporarily suspending tax exemptions to public-interest law firms that wage court battles on environmental issues, consumer protection and similar areas. A 60-day study by the IRS is under way to decide finally on the matter. Until then, donors to the public-interest firms have been warned that their contributions are no longer deductible.

The impact is clear. Since many of the firms take cases for which there is no pay, they must rely on grants and gifts; but since the IRS now says the donations are not tax-deductible, the water is cut off. Benefactors will look elsewhere to give their money.

The action of the IRS comes at an odd moment. First, the work of a public-interest law firm can be useful and important. They accept cases that no other firms go near. Even before the IRS move was made public, private opposition to it was strong. Russell E. Train, chairman of the Council of Environmental Quality, wrote to Randolph W. Throver, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, two weeks ago that the environment was being well served by the public-interest lawyers. "Litigation brought by private groups which must rely on contributions for their support . . . [has] strengthened and accelerated the process of enforcement of anti-pollution laws."

The timing of the IRS move could hardly be worse: at no time has the establishment ever been preaching more loudly the work-within-the-system sermon to the young. Exactly when a few young lawyers and law students do work within the system, they are whammed over the head by the most financially powerful part of that system, the IRS. A third irony involves the contrast between the detailed supervision the IRS is giving the public-interest law firms and its casualness in examining the recent tax-exemption claims of the Southern white academies that tried to evade desegregation laws.

Although not all the facts are yet out—if all of them ever will be—a number of urgent questions need to be asked about the IRS decision. Who is behind it? This decision is a major move, one that will prevent qualified lawyers acting on recognized laws from going into established courts. It is no secret that major corporations, already buffeted by tight money, a bear market and strikes, feel harassed by court cases in anti-pollution and consumer areas. From the boardroom, the outlook is even more grim: currently in Congress are two class-action bills that would restore to the public the protection it needs from pollution and fraud. With public-interest lawyers all too eager to use the law to protect both the environment and the consumer, the thought occurs—though these things are hard to prove—that business interests may have sent an SOS to the Nixon administration, saying in effect, get the kids off our back.

The truth of the matter is, of course, that the public-interest lawyers aren't on the corporations' backs. Filing a suit against a business or a federal agency meant to regulate it means nothing in itself. The judge decides whether a case can be made. It is true, of course that more than a few corporations resent even being hauled into court and in many ways their resistance is understandable. For years, no one said a thing about the rivers or air being polluted. The companies were only providing America with the good things of the good life. But suddenly the public sees that progress has a price and is no longer willing to pay it. Wisely, most judges and even most public-interest lawyers are not demanding that all law-breaking businesses be forced to close instantly. If anything, businesses are treated with great tenderness. Because the IRS action bears directly on the crucial question of environment and on the quiet, constructive efforts of conscientious people to do something about polluting it, a few senators are talking about hearings on the whole subject. They are needed—fast.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

China, Fiji and the UN

Three ostensibly unrelated acts Tuesday serve to point up both a major reason for the inadequacy of the United Nations as a world security organization and the hollowness of one aspect of U.S. foreign policy.

It was a day in which Canada became the 46th country to recognize the Communist regime that rules over mainland China and a fourth of the world's people. It was also the day in which the United States reaffirmed its determination to keep that Chinese government out of the United Nations. Finally, it was the day in which the string of South Pacific islands now known as the independent state of Fiji—population 520,000—won admission to the United Nations as the 127th member.

Canada long ago concluded that it was absurd to deny recognition to the government that has been in control of China for more than two decades. Prime Minister Trudeau had impressive multi-party support for the 20-month negotiation that produced the agreement to exchange ambassadors with Peking. The recognition means that Canada will switch from abstention to advocacy of Peking's admission to the UN when the question of China's representation comes before the General Assembly.

This will place Canada at odds with the United States, which still refuses even to back a "two-China" policy, under which Peking would take over China's UN credentials but the Chinese Nationalist government on Taiwan would retain a separate membership. The present American policy risks the complete exclusion of Taiwan from the UN in the not-distant future.

The UN door would be opened promptly for Peking if the United States stopped barring it. Most members favor universal participation and doubt that the UN can deal effectively with any major world prob-

lem so long as China is excluded. Washington long ago should have worked for adoption of the "two-China" formula, even though both Peking and Taiwan are hostile to it.

At times, the Nixon administration has seemed ready for a fresh approach to China. Secretary of State Rogers promised efforts to ease relations with Peking at least to show that China's isolation was "not our policy." It is their policy," Elliot Richardson, as under secretary of state, pledged strenuous attempts "to bring China out of its angry, alienated shell." There could be no better way to demonstrate the sincerity of these sentiments than to abandon the drive to keep Peking out of the UN.

But what has Fiji to do with this, apart from the fact that its admission intensifies the "mini-states" problem pointed up by Secretary-General Thant two years ago? Merely that it is a world organization truly out of joint that admits a country with a population the size of Indianapolis while barring a government that controls a quarter of the human race. The United States could end that imbalance. In its own interest and that of the United Nations it should get on with that job.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Wrong Short Cut

Chalk up another victory for Vietnamization. The Saigon constabulary, in a grand sword-into-plowshares gesture, is using bayonets to cut local youths' unpatriotically long hair. Such an extension of police activity will undoubtedly be the envy of those American disciples of law and order who have long believed that permissiveness is the last refuge of scoundrels.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Diplomatic Soundings

A web of extraordinary complexity is being woven slowly across the map of East and West Europe. If it does not break at some vital point it will change the map more significantly than it has been changed at any time since the second World War, for it is simultaneously an attempt to confirm the division of Europe and an attempt to overcome it. The key thread is the treaty signed in August by Moscow and Bonn, in which the West German government formally renounced all territorial claims and accepted the present frontiers of Europe as inviolable.

The ratification of this treaty now depends on the delicate negotiations among the four

powers responsible for Berlin and also, in a wider sense, on the Polish-German talks, the future of the coalition government in Bonn, and the whole subtle network of relationships which divide and link the great powers and their European allies. Ahead lies the possibility of a fundamentally new relationship between East and West Europe, codified, perhaps, by a European security conference.

The main stumbling block at the moment is Berlin. The ambassadors of the United States, Britain, France and the Soviet Union have been meeting on and off since March, and Herr Brandt has made it clear that his Moscow pact will not be ratified until there is a satisfactory agreement over Berlin.

—From The Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

Oct. 15, 1895
GRANADA—At a meeting of the Society of Friends of this country, at which the Archbishop of Granada was present, a professor of the university here commenced a speech on the emancipation of women. He had not been speaking long when the Archbishop interrupted him and requested him not to speak of a subject which His Grace believed to be contrary to the Catholic doctrine. The incident evoked much comment.

Fifty Years Ago

Oct. 15, 1920
NEW YORK—Mrs. Mary Clark, wife of Rupert Clark, a New York broker, was arrested today with her husband on charges of possession of narcotics. Mrs. Clark was apprehended as she left the Garfield Trust Company with a handbag containing morphine. Mr. Clark told officials of another cache of drugs in a vault of the Lincoln Trust Company worth \$50,000 if sold at retail. He said the drugs were for his wife's morphine habit.



'It's Not Exactly Like the Lincoln-Douglas Debates'

Mr. Nixon's Two-Level Politics

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—All governments operate on two levels—the moral and the political—but seldom in recent history has any administration matched the Nixon administration's spectacular combination of priggish moralizing and political expediency.

One day it sounds like Billy Graham and the next it acts like Machiavelli. One day it lectures the young on the virtues of truth and the next it circulates "useful" quotes by Democrat leaders "taken out of context to smear the opposition. One day it says "reform" is its watchword, and the next the President vetoes efforts to reform the cost of TV campaigning, which is the most corrupt and illegal scandal in the whole of our national political life.

There has, of course, always been some confusion between the moral and political themes of all administrations because the President is both the chief magistrate of the nation and the leader of his party, and it's not always easy to tell when he's speaking as President and when he's speaking as politician, but why do they have to give us "The Tactics of Murray Chotiner" in the binding of a hymn book?

An Echo of 1958

The election campaign is picking up speed and leveling altitude, as usual, and the only new thing about this one is its revivalist tone of moral superiority. Actually, the Republican themes and tactics are not unlike those employed by Nixon in the 1958 campaign, when he was rebuffed by President Eisenhower for going too far against Democrats whose "values" were needed to put over the Republican program. On Oct. 13, 1958, Nixon, then Vice-President, denounced the Democratic party's "sorry record of retreat and appeasement . . . and the defensive, defeatist fuzzy-headed thinking which contributed to the loss of China and led to the Korean war . . ." The next morning, Secretary of State Dulles said it was "richly understandable" that current aspects of foreign policy should be debated on the stump, and the same day President Eisenhower "deplored" party squabbling over foreign issues.

Nevertheless, such as now, Nixon insisted on a strategy of attack. "I think this is a proper position for the President," he said, "but for us who have the responsibility of carrying the weight of this campaign to stand by and allow our policies to be attacked with impunity by our opponents without reply would lead to inevitable defeat."

Accordingly, while bowing to Eisenhower's advice to pipe down on the foreign-policy issue, he switched to domestic themes almost identical to those now being used by Vice-President Agnew: He attacked "Democrats from the free, spending wing of the party . . . and runaway inflation which is a Congress dominated by radicals will inevitably bring about." The big difference then, other than the lack of moral ardor, was that Nixon classed Big Labor with the "radicals."

Progress Achieved

It is true that President Nixon has made progress on his promises made just a year ago, to reform the draft, the welfare system, the tax code, Social Security, the postal system, and the Office of Economic Opportunity (whose next budget has just been ordered cut by 50 percent, but Nixon is the first of the last three Presidents not to come forward with specific pro-

posals for the desperately needed reform of financing campaigns.

On the basis of hard-knuckled politics, his veto of the TV bill is fair enough. It would have permitted, almost forced, TV debates in the next presidential election, and conceivably his enthusiasm for presidential campaign debates is somewhat limited. Also, the Republicans can raise more money for TV time than the Democrats, and signing the bill would probably have given the Democrats a more even chance to get on the air.

So on these grounds alone, even though the bill clearly was not ideal and did not cover non-TV expenditures, he could, as party leader, have vetoed it on political grounds. After all, he is not under any obligation to help the opposition, but he made his veto sound as if he were actually doing the American people a favor and acting in the interests of everybody but himself.

"I am as opposed to big spending in campaigns," he said, "as I am to big spending in government. But before we tamper with something as fundamental as the electoral process, we must be certain that we never give the celebrity an advantage over an unknown, or the office holder an extra advantage over the challenger." The

Democratic "challenger," whoever he is, will undoubtedly be interested in this statement in the 1972 presidential election.

In short, the administration is running a hard, tough political campaign, which it has every right to do, but the assertion of moral leadership on top of it is another question.

Here, for example, is the Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, president of Notre Dame and chairman of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, whom Nixon has praised in the past, calling for more leadership from the White House.

"In the final analysis," said Hesburgh, "whose report, the White House tried to suppress until after the election, 'achievement of civil rights goals depends mainly on the quality of leadership exercised by the President in moving the nation toward racial justice.' The commission is convinced that his example of courageous moral leadership can inspire the necessary will and determination . . ."

The Scranton commission said virtually the same thing the other day on campus disorders: "We urge that the President exercise his reconciling moral leadership as the first step to prevent violence and waste understanding . . ." So the moral side of the political equation still seems to be in doubt.

A Pass From T-Formation

By Joseph Kraft

DALLAS—At a Democratic dinner here the other night, Buddy Dial, the pro-football pass receiver who was acting as toastmaster, made a nasty crack about Ralph Yarborough, the senator whose hopes for reelection were cut short in the primary. The next speaker, U.S. Gov. Ben Barnes, rounded on the toastmaster. "Buddy Dial," he said, "is about as good at politics as I am at receiving passes."

That effort by one Democrat to counteract a slur upon another sums up the politics of Texas this year. Unless the Democrats can patch up a bad split, the Republicans have a good chance to pick up another Senate seat from Texas.

Numbers tell much of the story. The Republicans reckon to have some 800,000 sure votes heavily concentrated in the cities of Houston, Dallas, Fort Worth, El Paso, Lubbock, and Midland-Odessa. When less than half of the four million eligible voters go to the polls, the Republicans are in good shape.

This year all the signs indicate a low turnout. Both the Democrats and Republicans, former Rep. Lloyd M. Bentsen, and his Republican opponent, Rep. George Bush, say they doubt that more than two million will vote. They have been drawing medium crowds, with the absence of blacks, young people and Mexican-Americans especially notable. A recent poll taken by Mr. Bush shows that 33 percent of the electorate is still undecided.

Mr. Bush is doing nothing to stir the electorate. He has hurled a relatively progressive posture by saying close to the Nixon administration. The other day, Vice-President Agnew was in Texas certifying Bush's conservative credentials in Lubbock, Midland-Odessa and Dallas.

For the rest, Bush has run a skillful media campaign, based on youthful good looks and evident vigor. Typical advertising spots

show him helping constituents on non-partisan issues—a quick passport for a Little League off to play in an international tournament; a hearing for a man whose home is threatened by a projected highway; attention for an older person whose Social Security payments are not coming through. "Bush Can Do More" is his slogan.

The Bush polls show good results from these tactics. Back in June, he was running behind Bentsen by 33 to 40 percent. Now the poll shows him up by 40 to 30 percent. Among conservatives, the poll shows that he has advanced from 32 percent to 62 percent of the vote. While the absolute figures are not reliable, Bush thinks that there is movement in his direction.

Bentsen is not without formidable assets. He is a trim, tall Texan of 49, obviously intelligent and with great self-discipline. He is working harder than any candidate I have seen this year. A typical day lasts from 7 in the morning until 10 at night. On one of these he attended three receptions, a press conference, a question-and-answer session with law students at Southern Methodist University, the opening of a party headquarters and two dinners.

Powerful Support
The potent party hierarchy, including former President Lyndon Johnson and former Gov. John Connally, is solidly behind him. Apart from the party regulars, however, Bentsen has obvious difficulties. He ran a conservative law-and-order campaign, against Sen. Yarborough in the primary. The senator has given him a "huke" in endorsement. Yarborough, a former Texas governor, is the Spanish-American, the youthful liberals and the poor farmers of East Texas seemed to have turned off on Bentsen.

He might be able to reach these voters if he moved left of Bush. But he is afraid to lose conservative support, and subject himself to the charge of being a changeling. The only liberal gesture he has made involves an attack on Republican management of the economy, and that is hardly a big deal since Texas is in better shape economically than the rest of the country.

In these circumstances, the campaign remains a dull affair. It is typical that the roughest opposition encountered by Bush came from some students who pelted him with washbasins. But there remains one big gun left to fire. President Nixon—who is extremely popular in Texas with an acceptance rate of about 74 percent in a Democratic poll—is almost certain to come into the state before Election Day. And that could tip the balance.

Calvin.

'Shylock' or David?
In replying to G. G. Chaplin's letter (Herald, Oct. 12), I should like him to answer one question. How does one become a "bully-boy," to use Chaplin's phrase describing Israel, when your total population is less than three million people, that of the Arab states immediately surrounding it is closer to 40,000,000? Chaplin refers to Israel as being a "Shylock" nation. To me the image that comes to mind is rather that of David and Goliath.

TOM VAN DYCKE
Montreal, France.

NICHOLAS BACIU
Cannes.

Calvin.

Calvin.

Calvin.

Calvin.

Calvin.

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Calvin.

While Cooperating With East Pompidou Reaffirms French Ties to West

By James Goldborough

PARIS, Oct. 14.—President Georges Pompidou, just back from Moscow, said today that France had no intention of renouncing its alliances or friendships with the West, but hoped to step up cooperation with the Communist East and particularly the Soviet Union.

Mr. Pompidou, presiding at the first cabinet meeting here in two weeks, moved to cut short any speculation that the French-Soviet protocol for cooperation signed yesterday might represent another French step away from the West.

"We are and we shall remain allies with the West," he said, "cooperating also with the East, and not being dependent on anybody."

Leo Hamon, the government spokesman, said after the cabinet meeting that the French delegation had been particularly impressed by the warmth of the Soviet reception, which he said attested to the popularity of France and French policy in the Soviet Union.

Mr. Pompidou said that the protocol would assure "permanent consultation" between the two countries on important matters, Mr. Hamon reported.

Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann, who accompanied Mr. Pompidou on the trip, said that the two countries had now entered a stage of economic cooperation that would assure France a large place in Soviet foreign commerce.

Mr. Schumann added, however, in a reference to West Germany's growing trade relations with the Russians, that France had no intention of "monopolizing" Western trade contacts with the Russians.

"France is not in a rivalry and



PRINCELY PRIVILEGE—Only time will tell if Princess Margaret is to go down in history as a fashion trend setter. These documents may be of some help, of the princess showing off her new outfit during a visit to a Shrewsbury school for blind children yesterday.

Dublin Bomb Explosion Kills Man, Hurts 2d, at Rail Line

DUBLIN, Oct. 14 (UPI).—A bomb which police said appeared to have exploded prematurely ripped a railway track in the center of Dublin last night, killing one man and seriously injuring another.

Police said they believed the dead man was Liam Walsh, 30, married and the father of four children. Police identified the injured man as Martin Casey.

Several unexploded bombs were found along the loop-line feeding the main Cork-Limerick line near the McKee army barracks, police said. Units of the Irish Army rushed to the scene and sealed off the area.

The Dublin blast followed the earlier bombing of the Portadown-Belfast railway line at Craigavon, County Armagh, in Northern Ireland, which heavily damaged the track.

Authorities on both sides of the border said they feared that the bomb attacks by extremists may herald a new terror campaign by the outlawed Irish Republican Army similar to one mounted in the mid-1950s.

Dublin police said the bomb which killed Mr. Walsh appeared to have gone off prematurely and the other bombs were described by one army officer as "likely to go off any minute."

The explosion occurred in a residential area near a tunnel running under Phoenix Park. In addition to the army barracks nearby, there is also a relay transmitter for radio and television.

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Chad Blames Foreigners For Rebellion

President Sees Hand of
'International Mafia'

PORT LAMY, Chad, Oct. 14 (AP).—President François Tombalbaye said last night that "foreign outlaws supported by an international mafia" were responsible for the deaths of 11 French soldiers killed in an ambush Sunday.

In an address to the nation, Mr. Tombalbaye railed against "foreign troublemakers" but did not cite any foreign nation by name as the source of support for the six-year-old uprising by Moslem Touareg tribesmen.

Officials said the rebel units appear better trained and organized than ever before and are now armed with modern British-made weapons, the kind carried by the Libyan Army.

Mr. Tombalbaye said that if the rebels had succeeded in making the desolate Tibesti mountain range in northern Chad their redoubt, it was not due to the government's weakness, but because of a decision "to avoid unnecessary spilling of blood."

Escalation Forecast

If they wanted to, he said, the joint Chad-French units could "clean out the region in one or two operations." Some observers took this as a forecast of an escalation of the government's military efforts.

Yet some were wondering where France would set the limit for its intervention in support of Mr. Tombalbaye under their mutual defense treaty. The reaction in Paris to the ambush deaths was one of surprise, especially since Paris had maintained the rebellion would be put down by last summer.

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W. German-Czech Talks End On Seemingly Positive Note

By Dan Morgan

PRAGUE, Oct. 14 (WP).—The first West German-Czechoslovak political talks in more than two years ended today on a seemingly positive note but without any announcement of when they will be resumed or at what level.

West German negotiator Juergen von Alten, who was here to sound out the Prague government on the possibility of normalizing relations, left for Bonn after talks that lasted two days. Before his departure, he was received by Deputy Foreign Minister Milan Klusak.

Sources close to the negotiating teams said that a wide range of subjects had been covered and that the discussions were concrete and mutually acceptable formulae that would effectively negate the 1938 pact by which Hitler annexed the Sudetenland area of Czechoslovakia.

There are no diplomatic relations between the two countries, although Bonn negotiated the establishment of a trade mission here in 1967. There were political talks between the two countries prior to the 1968 Warsaw Pact intervention, and it was at the invitation of the Prague government that the talks were resumed here this week.

In seeking a dialogue with Bonn, Western diplomats said, Prague was clearly following the lead of Moscow, which signed a treaty with West Germany last August. Since then, there has been a sharp de-

escalation of the government's military efforts.

Yet some were wondering where France would set the limit for its intervention in support of Mr. Tombalbaye under their mutual defense treaty. The reaction in Paris to the ambush deaths was one of surprise, especially since Paris had maintained the rebellion would be put down by last summer.

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British Admirers Dedicate Stevenson Library in London

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON, Oct. 14 (NYT).—A library memorial to Adlai Stevenson, with books contributed by friends and personal admirers, was opened at the English-Speaking Union here today.

Edward Heath and his four predecessors as prime minister—Harold Wilson, Sir Alec Douglas-Home, Harold Macmillan and the Earl of Avon (Anthony Eden)—have all given books.

President Kennedy's widow, Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy, sent copies of the five he wrote. The library was the idea of the late Sir Rex Benson, a friend of Gov. Stevenson. Lady Benson asked a small group to send copies of their own works or simply of books he would have enjoyed. There have been 250 donors.

Lord Harlech, the former British ambassador in Washington, opened the library with a talk remarking on the different strains of character in America.

"Sometimes, to the rest of the world," Lord Harlech said, "she seems to be the prime example of materialism run riot, a voracious consumer of goods and indeed of people, a country disfigured by violence—a harsh military power

Car Relief for Genoa

TURIN, Oct. 14 (Reuters).—Flat and Landia owners who lost their cars during the flash floods which hit the Genoa area last week will receive a 40 percent discount if they wish to replace their models.

Assembly Votes 'Full Embargo On South Africa'

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 14 (AP).—The UN General Assembly called on all member states yesterday to impose a complete arms embargo on South Africa.

The 127-nation body adopted by 98-2 a resolution to this effect. It was opposed by South Africa and Portugal. Nine countries—the United States, Britain, Canada, France, Italy, New Zealand, Australia, Malawi and Swaziland—abstained.

The resolution was previously approved Friday by a vote of 94 in favor and 2 against, with 7 abstentions in the Assembly's Special Political Committee. South Africa abstained in that vote, and Malawi joined Portugal in voting against the measure.

The resolution called on all states to take immediate action to implement "fully" a Security Council resolution of last July asking for a complete arms embargo against South Africa because of the serious situation there arising from the policy of apartheid.

It asked Secretary-General U Thant to "follow closely" the implementation of the resolution and report back to the assembly by Dec. 10.

After Seeing Son in Berlin

Father of Youth Jailed in East Feels State Dept. Fumbled Case

BERLIN, Oct. 14 (NYT).—The parents of Mark Huesey, the American student sentenced to seven years' imprisonment in East Germany last month, visited their son in an East Berlin prison yesterday and found him "skinny," but said he had retained "a fine sense of humor."

Prof. and Mrs. Haus Huesey of Jericho, Vt., said they were allowed to chat for more than an hour with their 21-year-old son, who was convicted by an East German court Sept. 25 on charges of "agitation inimical to the East German state," for allegedly making hostile remarks to East German contacts about the regime of Walter Ulbricht.

Prof. Huesey, a German-born professor of psychiatry, told news-then after the visit that he felt the U.S. government had not acted firmly enough or early enough in the case.

U.S. officials had disclosed last Saturday that the State Department had begun to restrict visas to East Germans because of the

Thieves Fare Well in Bus

MIDDLESBROUGH, ENGLAND, Oct. 14 (AP).—Police were today hunting two men who stole a double-deck bus, ran it on service for three hours and made off with the cash collected in fares.

One man drove the bus back and forth along a busy five-mile route while his accomplice took the fares from hundreds of passengers.

The bus was stopped and taken to a police station. The thief had stolen his car, a 1968 Ford, and had been driving it for a week. He was caught by police on Oct. 14.

The other young Americans in jail in East Germany are Lyle Jenkins, 30, of Norfolk, Va., and Jack Strickland, 28, of Santa Barbara, Calif., sentenced on Sept. 4 to prison terms of 2 1/2 and 4 years respectively for helping in an East German escape attempt, and Frank King, a 25-year-old medical student from Detroit, who was arrested in July with an English cousin, Michael Woodbridge, on charges of anti-Communist propaganda.

An average of about 100 East Germans a year normally get visas to travel to the United States, American officials said.

37 Russians Sign a Letter Congratulating Solzhenitsyn

MOSCOW, Oct. 14 (UPI).—A group of Soviet citizens yesterday circled a letter congratulating novelist Alexander Solzhenitsyn on his Nobel Prize for Literature and describing Soviet suppression of his works as "a national shame."

Mr. Solzhenitsyn was named 1970 Nobel laureate last week and has stated he intends to go to Stockholm to accept the award, if possible. His most recent novels, "Cancer Ward" and "The First Circle," are banned in the Soviet Union, and the Writers' Union condemned the award as an anti-Soviet gesture.

"We expect that the award of the Nobel Prize to Solzhenitsyn will become another occasion for continuing that battling that is consistently exercised here against him and is viewed by us as a national shame," the letter said.

It was signed by 37 persons, who listed their occupations as including those of poet, mathematician and physicist. One, V. Gershun, is in prison. The list included Prof. Yakir, who listed himself as a historian. He is an active leader of Moscow's dissident community.

"On learning that Alexander Solzhenitsyn has been awarded the Nobel Prize, we salute the Nobel Prize Committee for this decision. Solzhenitsyn's enthusiasm, the philosophic depth and high artistic skill of the works of this world-acknowledged contemporary writer, the humanity of his position, which he consistently and courageously defends, all this definitely deserves such a high and honorable award."

"From the bottom of our hearts we congratulate Solzhenitsyn, wish him new and creative successes, health and fortitude on his path of work. We are proud for our literature, which, in spite of all obstacles, produces such first-class masters. At the same time, we expect that the award of the Nobel Prize to Solzhenitsyn will become another occasion for continuing that

Anis Fuleihan, Musician, Dies At 70 in California
STANFORD, Calif., Oct. 14 (AP).—Anis Fuleihan, 70, New York concert pianist and composer, died Sunday in Stanford Medical Center of post-operative complications. Mr. Fuleihan was a composer, a teacher, a pianist and a conductor. Born in Cyprus, Mr. Fuleihan came to the United States in 1915 at the age of 16. He attended the Polytechnic School in Brooklyn. Soon afterward he became a naturalized American.

He made his debut as a pianist at Aeolian Hall in New York in October, 1918, and had made many appearances—as a recitalist and soloist with orchestras in this country and abroad. Following a teaching stay at Indiana University he became director of the National Conservatory at Newark, serving from 1933 to 1960. He conducted the Detroit Orchestra, 1956 to 1960, and the Orchestra Glasque of Tunis, 1960 to 1965.

86 in Italy Call Communist Party 'Timid,' Resign
ROME, Oct. 14 (UPI).—Eighty-six members of the Communist Party, including Rome City Councilman Pio Marconi, resigned from the party last night and criticized its leadership for "timid" policies at home and abroad. The resignations were the latest in a series which began last year after a party split triggered by the 1968 Soviet-led invasion of Czechoslovakia.

The party leadership ousted several members, including Central Committee officials and members of parliament, last year and earlier this year. Mr. Marconi and the 85 other members of the largest Communist party in the West said they quit because the party is moving ideologically to the right. The dispute came to a head last year after three key Central Committee members were expelled for publishing a magazine called *Il Manifesto*, which attacked the official party line on the invasion of Czechoslovakia.

52 Korean Students Die in Bus-Train Crash
SEOUL, Oct. 14 (UPI).—A school bus on an excursion to a shrine collided with a train at a rail crossing today, killing 52 high school students, police said. Twenty-three of the 78 students in the bus were rescued, authorities said, but all were undergoing treatment near the scene of the accident near Onyang, 55 miles southwest of here. The bus was dragged 200 feet and then burst into flames, which police said caused most of the casualties.

Hashish in His Bags, Priest Is Held in Beirut
BEIRUT, Oct. 14 (UPI).—A 34-year-old Greek Orthodox priest was arrested after 35 pounds of hashish were found in his luggage, police said yesterday. The priest, identified as Simaan Salem Abboud of Ain el-Shakra, Syria, was detained Monday night while waiting to board a flight to Montreal, they said. He told officers a Lebanese gave him the luggage to carry to someone in Canada and that he was unaware of its contents.

Daladier Is Buried
PARIS, Oct. 14 (UPI).—Former Premier Edouard Daladier was buried today in a quiet ceremony at Père Lachaise cemetery here. A group of about 200 mourners, including several government officials of the Third and Fourth Republics, paid last respects to Mr. Daladier, who died Saturday at 86.

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Behind Society in Nixon Era

By Kay Bartlett

WASHINGTON (AP)—"Oh, my, Society?" says Mrs. Gilbert Hahn Jr., wife of the chairman of the District of Columbia City Council. "How boring. I don't know why people want to talk about that all the time. This will simply be my last interview. When can you come?" she asks on the phone.

And that, in Washington, is how the game is played. No one admits she wants to be called a hostess. No one wants to appear interested in Society. But everyone is, and almost everyone wants to talk about it. Often anonymously.

Those who have been tagged with the dirty word of hostess say they simply have "little private parties for my friends." In Margaret Hahn's case, her friends have included just about every top figure in the Nixon administration. An attractive woman in her 40s, she has been touted as the newest, swiftest Republican hostess in town.

No one would dare boast that President Nixon had been over. He reportedly has only been out to dinner once since he took office, and that was the night he and Attorney General John Mitchell dropped over to J. Edgar Hoover's place.

Washington society is like most other society in one way. It centers around what is most important in power. Money in New York, blue blood in Philadelphia, acreage in Texas and automobiles in Detroit. Or power in Washington.

One of the most powerful men in Washington is Dr. Henry A. Kissinger, assistant to the President for national security affairs. Dr. Kissinger, who is divorced, has managed to swap his Dr. Strangelove image for that of secret swinger Kissinger.

If Dr. Kissinger is the leading male swinger, the leading female swinger is Barbara Howar, 36-year-old divorcee, much in and later much out with the Johnsons and a woman known for her sharp tongue. She has dated Dr. Kissinger.

"When a 47-year-old Harvard professor and a 36-year-old woman with two children are considered the leading swingers around town, then something is sick," says Mrs. Howar.

When President Nixon took office some 20 months ago, there were those who predicted that his administration would be woven of the same stuff as the "good old Republican cloth coat" that his style would lack the glamour of the Kennedys, the vitality and yell come flavor of the Johnsons. They say their predictions have been fulfilled, that Dr. Kissinger is as swinging as the little hand of a clock, that parties have dropped off.

But Washington society is in the eyes of the beholder. One society columnist has called it "Dullsville on the Potomac." Politicians call it dignified entertainment, and left-overs from the Kennedy administration sit around and laugh at White House guest lists.

"Under Roosevelt, there was a sense of being in the news of new ideas," says a surviving social-watcher. "Truman carried on, in a sense, and under Ike there was a welcome pause. But I never had the feeling that Washington society was glamorous until the Kennedys came in. The Kennedys have simply returned Washington society to what it has always been."

But parties in Washington must go on. Maybe not so many, maybe not so free-spirited, but still an extension of the working day for many senators, cabinet members, lobbyists, ambassadors, the military and the press.

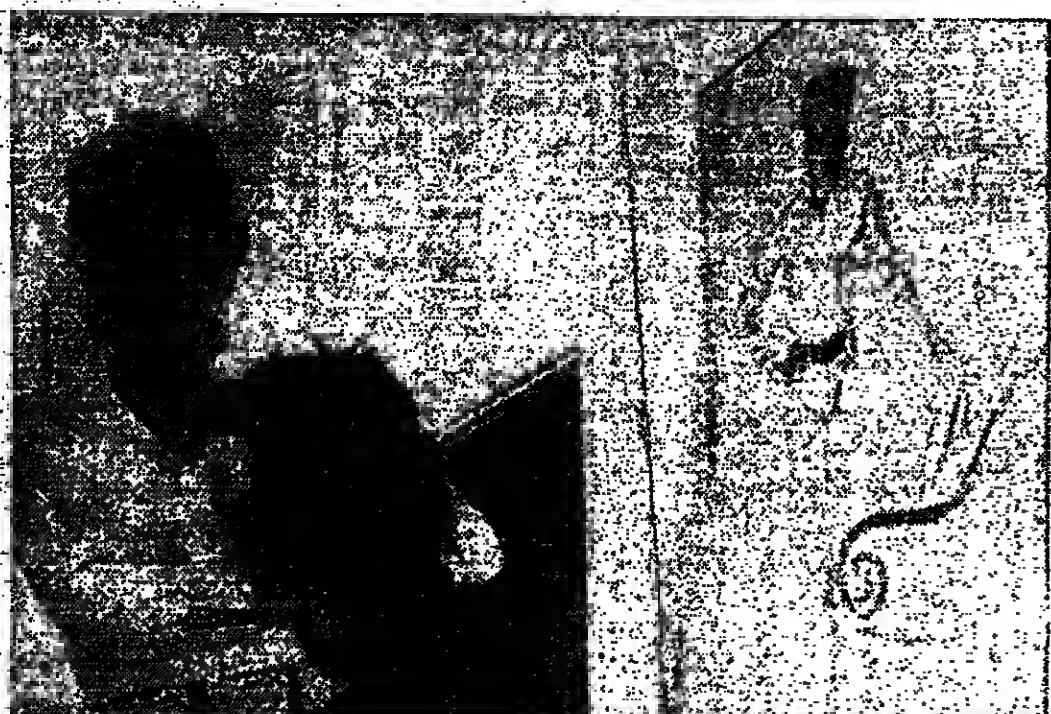
Postmaster General Willard Bouvier and his wife, Mary Kay, for instance, went to four parties in one night not long ago. "We left the house at 8:30 and we were back home by 10," boasted Mrs. Bouvier. "And that was three receptions and one dinner."

And that is how Washington swings. As quickly as possible, as properly as a book on protocol and as often as is obligatory.

Martha Mitchell is another cabinet wife who receives up to 50 invitations a week. "I sometimes feel like a piece of property carted off from one party to another," she says.

The White House is the hub of Washington society and invitations are not refused. Whether one has a good time is another matter.

White House dinners under



Barbara Howar, above, a 36-year-old divorcee with two children, is considered today's leading female swinger in Washington society. She has dated presidential adviser Dr. Henry Kissinger, the town's leading male swinger. Anna Chennault, right, the rich widow of Lt. Gen. Claire Chennault, is a social power since she's "in" with the administration. Her apartment can hold 300 guests.

President Nixon are much more formal than under the preceding Democrats. Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Johnson had more black tie parties; Mr. Nixon favors the more formal white tie. Mr. Kennedy also had more private parties, which went on late into the night, and Mr. Johnson was often still in the dance floor well past midnight. Under Mr. Nixon it's safe to tell the baby-sitter you will definitely be home by 11 p.m.

Embassy Row

From the White House, Washington society spreads out into many directions: along embassy row to big dinner parties at private homes; to small intimate dinner parties; to parties given by young aides and staff members. The embassy parties are, at least superficially, the most glamorous—elegant gowns, exquisite food and entertainment and sometimes a cast of what seems to be thousands. One woman, obligated to attend the parties, says they are also the most boring in town. "The queen's birthday party at the British Embassy was like another eight-hour day."

The private parties are the ones where no holds are barred. A hostess's trick is how to deal with a prominent person who has "turned down" invitation after invitation. "Call up and say you would like to have a party in his honor. When is he available? Tripped."

One private party giver is Anna Chennault, widow of Lt. Gen. Claire Chennault. Close friends with both South Vietnamese President Nguyen Van Thieu and Vice-President Nguyen Cao Ky, she is vice-president of the Flying Tiger Line, Inc., and enormously rich. "She has lived in Washington for ten or 11 years but only recently—since Mr. Nixon took office—began entertaining frequently. An outspoken Vietnam hawk, she is called 'The Dragon Lady' by her enemies and has been accused of inviting only hawks to her parties. Her parties, for which she often cooks, are said to be fun and lively, with lots of singing and dancing."

One can judge that the little Chinese-born widow has arrived by the fact that she has detractors. "Anna Chennault has beauty, lots of political clout, and untapped million dollars. But charm? No. Besides, she overinvites and underfeeds," said one critic.

Those who dismiss Mrs. Chennault say she is not in the same league with hostesses such as Mrs. John Sherman Cooper (wife of the Republican senator from Kentucky), Mrs. David K.E. Bruce (now in Paris with her husband, the U.S. negotiator in the Paris peace talks), or Mrs. Robert Lou Bacon of old Washington society.

"The piece de resistance in Washington society," says one source, "is an elegant seated dinner party with witty people."

These are formal, and very few are being given. Mrs. Cooper always does it well, always with excellent food and the correct blend of people.

Another prestige invitation in Washington is to the Sunday night dinners given by Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Alsop, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart Alsop and Mr. and Mrs. Tom Braden, all political columnists. Each of the couples invites some of the guests, usually a total of 16 to 30, and as they often don't check with each other, some interesting combinations turn up.

Patricia Meste, who 25 years ago gave three parties a week, is still on the circuit. She gives a few parties, often at the fashionable Sulgrave Club.

If Mrs. Cooper is the No. 1 hostess, certainly Alice Roosevelt Longworth runs away with the No. 1 guest title. That is, a guest who comes with no title, no official reason to be anywhere, and as it was once described, a "malevolent detachment from politics."



At 86, the daughter of President Theodore Roosevelt is full of energy, staying up most of the night reading anything from a history of bats to archaeology to space books to a book on Trinidad.

"People have asked me how it feels to be the most sought-after woman in Washington," says Mrs. Howar. "I tell them to ask Mrs. L. In competing for the attention of a man, I would rather have Raquel Welch standing on one side of me and Jill St. John on the other than to be in the same room with Mrs. L." Only special friends address Mrs. Longworth as Mrs. L.

The Man Who Made Florentine Fashions

By Hebe Dorsey

FLORENCE, Oct. 14.—Over a thousand people gathered in the Villa Medici on the outskirts of Florence last night to honor Giovanni Battista Giorgini, acknowledged father of Italian couture. The dinner dance was also celebrating the 20th anniversary of fashion showings in Florence.

This season there are 600 buyers and 250 journalists here, a far cry from the first show in February, 1951, when Count Giorgini went to Paris begging buyers to come. He "managed" to drag five of them to Florence.

Few people remember that it was Count Giorgini who created the Italian high fashion industry almost single-handedly. A true descendant of the Italian Renaissance (his ancestors rest in Santa Croce, next to Michelangelo and Machiavelli), he looks like a painting from the Uffizi Gallery: proud, with aquiline nose and close set, startling blue eyes, his interesting wrinkles set off by snow-white hair. His whole idea of launching Italian couture stemmed from an intense, Florentine pride.

Before World War II, Count Giorgini had a buying office in Florence. His clients were tops: Tiffany's, I. Magnin, B. Altman, Bonwit Teller. But after the war was over, he had a major problem getting them re-interested in Italian merchandise. The "Made in Italy" label had become a liability.

The Label

"It wasn't accepted in the better stores," Count Giorgini recalls. "I remember going to see Grover Magnin in Paris in 1949. I showed him some lovely knits from Mirza. 'No,' said Mr. Magnin, 'I cannot put the "Made in Italy" label in my windows.'"

"The reason was that jobbers from New York were buying the cheapest Italian goods, thus depriving both the label and the production. I was humiliated... I knew Italians could do anything. In order to get the attention of better stores,

I thought about fashion. There wasn't any Italian fashion of any kind at that time."

Count Giorgini called on the best dressmakers in Rome, Florence and Milan, asking them if they would make dresses that were not simply copies of Paris models. "They all refused. They thought I was crazy."

So he decided to turn to young talent. "I approached Emilio Pucci," Count Giorgini continued, "and asked him for a small, after-ski collection. He accepted. Then, I spoke to Simonetta and a number of others and, finally, I was able to get 20 names who agreed to make 18 dresses each."

This first collection was shown in February, 1951, in Count Giorgini's own home. The show was such a success that by July, 1951, I had 800 American buyers and the international press, including Carmel Snow (Vogue), Bettina Ballard (Harper's Bazaar) and Sally Kirkland (Life), all the major dailies and even NBC. Then the Europeans started to come and, in January, 1952, we had a real crowd."

That year Count Giorgini went to the mayor and got permission to hold the shows in the Sala Bianca at the Pitti Palace. "Each season, I was launching a new name—Carnesi, De Barentzen, Valentino. All those years..."

What followed is a much-told story. Rome got interested and fought to get buyers to go to the Rome shows instead of to Florence.

Rome won, said Count Giorgini, somewhat sadly. But Florence is still important in the fashion world—especially in accessories and knitwear.

Fashion has meant tremendous prestige for Italy and a lot of money as well—three billion lire a year (about \$4.8 billion). "It's very nice," Count Giorgini said last night, shaking hands madly. "I take it as an honor—not to myself but to all the Florence couture. I believed in them. I had faith in them. But they did it all."

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Charming country residence in approximately 2,000 sq.m. of garden with beautiful trees. 17 kms. from Paris. 6 rooms, 4 bedrooms, 2 1/2 baths. Fully equipped.

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Price: \$82,000. Previews listing 10.191.

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"Chalet Paschi," Méribel-les-Allues, Savoie

Luxurious chalet in top ski resort. 13 rooms, 7 bedrooms, 4 baths, 1 servant's room. Beautifully furnished and equipped. Heated swimming-pool. 1,200 sq.m.

Price: \$205,000. Previews listing 10.227.

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U.K. Scored a Surplus In Trade for September

By John M. Lee

LONDON, Oct. 14 (UPI)—The United Kingdom's vital trade position with the rest of the world continued to be improved by the September figures of the July book, the Board of Trade said today, as it reported a \$12 million trade surplus for September.

The figure gives little indication of the trade trends. It follows a huge, erratic \$547 million deficit in August and an equally erratic \$329 million surplus in July.

The average monthly trade balance for the third quarter was a deficit of \$72 million. It followed

French Report Trade Deficit

PARIS, Oct. 14.—France reported its largest trade deficit in five months today, with September imports exceeding exports by \$80 million francs (\$154.5 million).

Imports climbed 29 percent to \$54 billion francs from \$42 billion in August while exports totaled \$79 billion francs, up 27 percent from \$62 billion in the previous month.

Compared with the 1969 month, however, September exports were up 28 percent, and twice the 14 percent growth of imports, the Finance Ministry pointed out.

It added that exports last month covered imports by 90 percent. The trade account is considered in balance when coverage reaches 95 percent. In August, the coverage amounted to 92 percent while in September, 1969, it was at a low of 80 percent.

For the first nine months of this year, France is showing an overall deficit of 6.18 billion francs, well below the 9.56 billion francs of the like year-ago period. Last year's mid-summer deterioration of the trade account, coupled with the autumn revaluation of the West German mark—is considered largely responsible for the improved year-to-year comparisons.

Canadian Prices Down

OTTAWA, Oct. 14 (Reuters)—Canada's consumer price index fell 0.2 percent in September, the Bureau of Statistics said today.

Pay Cuts Hamper Reverse Brain Drain

By Fred Coleman

LONDON (AP)—An American executive in the retail trade earning \$100,000 a year was recently offered a similar post by a British firm at a \$63,000 salary. Despite the cut, both he and his wife were strongly tempted, attracted by the idea of living in London.

Then he found the bulk of his lower salary would go into paying higher British taxes. Reluctantly, he turned down the offer.

But an American executive for a U.S. auto firm here saw the same question in a different light. Determined to continue living here when ordered home, he rejected an offer of promotion and pay raise in the United States and began job hunting.

They were only two of an increasing number of businessmen asking themselves the same question over the past year—can an American executive take a pay cut of \$35,000 a year or more and find happiness in Europe?

Management consultants find say the U.S. economic slowdown figure in the wave of interest in European jobs. There are 114,000 U.S. managers officially unemployed now—twice the year-ago figure.

Few Will Act

Paul Klerman of Klerman Associates, management consultants, also says increasing numbers of American executives are looking at jobs in Europe as a way to broaden the base of their business experience.

But so far there is no evidence of a massive brain drain in reverse. Relatively few of the U.S. executives who inquire about European possibilities actually make the change.

Those who do are often between 35 and 45 years old and in the advertising, public relations or marketing fields, Mr. Klerman says.

Derek de Belder, managing director of Ashby Associates, another consultant firm, reports a 50 percent increase in the last year in inquiries from U.S. executives considering jobs in Britain or Europe.

Outlook for U.S. Budget: Color It Crimson

By Hobart Rowan

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 (UPI)—President Nixon's last official estimate of the federal deficit for fiscal 1971 was \$13 billion—a tiny figure of limited economic impact or political significance. But merely shift the decimal point one place and you get \$13 billion—much closer to the probability.

Nancy Metters, an economist for the Brookings Institution, gave credit for this tongue-in-cheek budget "revision." But a high Nixon administration official, looking at the tentative receipts and expenditure estimates, says: "I'd hate to tell you how close that \$13 billion deficit looks. Give or take \$1 billion, and it's going to be right on the nose."

What flows from this reality could have serious implications for policy. Although the Nixon administration knows that a substantial deficit is necessary because the economy is weak, it is not good politics—especially for Republicans—to be so mired in red ink. So Mr. Nixon is sticking to \$13 billion.

On the Democratic side, Rep. Wilbur D. Mills of Arkansas, speaking at an American Bankers Association meeting this week, charged that the deficit would run to \$12 to \$20 billion.

The way it looks now, the deficit for fiscal 1971 will run somewhere between \$10 and \$15 billion, depending in part on how deep the present economic slump cuts into corporate profits and individual income.

Now, bad as such a figure would look in January's budget document (if there is a full accounting of it), a projection of that big a deficit for fiscal 1971—two big Nixon deficits back to back—would look even worse.

If the economy in January still looks weak (and most independent experts anticipate that unemployment may be running around 6 percent), it will be difficult for the administration to forecast enough of a new boom to sweep in the necessary revenue to balance the budget.

There, the prospective scenario, as seen by some of the experts inside and outside the government goes like this:

• There will be a real effort to trim back non-

military spending (no further cuts from fiscal 1971 on the military side are likely).

• There will be the usual budget office exercise in pinning and window-dressing to make the spending total lower than it really is.

• And there will be a major tax proposal to bring in new revenue, possibly the controversial value-added tax.

The purpose of all of this, of course, would be to cut the President's fiscal 1972 deficit. Something under double numbers, say \$3 or \$9 billion, would look better.

If such is the administration plan, it would reflect the wrong economic policy. It would not make sense to move for new taxes—especially a regressive sales tax like the value-added tax—at a time when unemployment is high.

Deficit's Character

"The key fact," says former Council of Economic Advisors chairman Arthur M. Okun, "is that a deficit between \$10 and \$15 billion for fiscal 1971 does not represent a particularly expansionist fiscal policy."

Much of the current deficit is "slump-induced," in sharp contrast to the inflationary Johnson deficit following the escalation of the Vietnam war in 1968.

President Nixon has publicly committed himself to a modern stance on this question: Expenditures should be compared with the tax revenues that a fully employed economy could generate—not to the revenues of a weak economy.

Happily, he has brought his deputy budget director, Casper Weinberger, around to accept this doctrine.

This means that when the nation is in a slump, the right policy is a deficit, and a big one; in a boom, the right policy is a surplus, and a big one.

But according to Mr. Okun and Mrs. Teeters, the present deficit is not big enough. Put another way, we could spend another \$5 or \$6 billion—and still be under the total revenue that would be yielded by the present tax system if there were no slump.

But the mythology about red-ink budgets dies hard, and there probably will be a tendency to keep the deficit as "respectable" as possible.

FTC to Study Gas Supply; Anti-Trust Action on Energy

By David Venna

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 (UPI)—The Federal Trade Commission yesterday directed its staff to determine if there has been "collusion or other unlawful conduct" in the oil industry to withhold natural gas from the market.

In addition, the staff was directed to "expedite" a review of a number of acquisitions of coal producers by oil companies. The FTC also

said a broader anti-trust investigation of activities among companies that produce and supply oil, gas, electricity and coal is in the initial planning stages and that this study has been given a "high priority" at the commission.

The burst of FTC anti-trust investigations into the energy industry was made public last week by Sen. Philip A. Hart, D. Mich., and Rep. Joe L. Blyden, D. Tenn. Both had asked the FTC to conduct such studies.

In a letter to Sen. Hart, the FTC said "the commission is initiating a vigorous investigation of practices and transactions in and affecting the energy field which present significant competitive and consumer problems."

FTC Problem

The FTC's investigation of the possible withholding of gas supplies will focus on the southern Louisiana area, which has been the subject of rate increase hearings for more than a year.

It is understood that the FTC will be seeking specific data the Federal Power Commission has been unable and unwilling to obtain. Less than a year ago, the FPC rejected a staff proposal to obtain its own information on natural gas, rather than relying solely on industry-supplied data.

The major natural gas producers have been saying for some time that the country will be hit by a shortage of the fuel unless rates are increased to encourage further exploration.

The alleged inadequacy of the FPC information and a suspicion by Sen. Hart that producers were purposely withholding reserve data from the power commission, prompted him to ask the trade commission to conduct the study early last month.

FTC sources said natural gas investigation will include not only companies, but also the American Gas Association and its subcommittee on natural gas reserves which gathers information volunteered by producing companies.

The association's report constitutes the most authoritative estimates of reserves.

Auto Sales Off in U.S.

DETROIT, Oct. 14.—Auto sales in the first ten days of October dropped 15 percent to 225,624 U.S. made units, U.S. firms report. At the same time, General Motors, sales plunged 34 percent; at Ford they slipped 1 percent. Chrysler, however, had a 17 percent sales gain, and American Motors totals were up 1 percent.

COLOGNE, West Germany, Oct. 14 (UPI)—The West German Industrial Institute said today that the latest official figures for company returns proved the so-called "profit explosion" is at an end.

The institute, which represents the nation's employers, made the statement to refute organized labor's claim that German firms continue to make high profits.

The unions contend firms can pay higher wages without increasing prices and thereby adding to the nation's inflation.

The institute said an analysis of company returns for the first six months of 1970 showed wages and salaries increased 17.8 percent over the same period of 1969 while profits rose by only 5.8 percent.

However, a trade union source said the percentage figures did not prove the profits were still not too large. For example, he said, firms could have been making several times over what normally would be considered a fair profit in early 1969.

The institute released its figures at a time when the 4.3 million-member metalworkers and engineers union is negotiating its 1970 contract.

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Drop of 35% Noted in Allied Chemical Net

Revenue Also Declines
During Third Quarter

NEW YORK, Oct. 14 (UPI)—John T. Connor, chairman of Allied Chemical, reported yesterday that third-quarter net income dropped 35 percent on a 6 percent revenue slip.

Mr. Connor said the earnings drop reflected declines in both operating and "other" income. About half of the decline in income before extraordinary items came in the "other income" category.

This reflected last year's substantial gains on exchanges of marketable securities, higher dividends and investments and higher profits from real estate sales and purchases of debentures.

Allied Chemical

	1970	1969
Third Quarter Revenue (millions)...	301.3	321.6
Profits (millions)...	9.76	14.94
Per Share	0.35	0.54

	1970	1969
Nine Months Revenue (millions)...	937.8	985.9
Profits (millions)...	49.60	49.11
Per Share	1.79	1.78

* Profits for 1970 include a total extraordinary gain of \$2.13 million from the sale of a Mexican subsidiary.

Company Reports

Abbott Laboratories

	1970	1969
Third Quarter Revenue (millions)...	114.4	101.2
Profits (millions)...	10.06	8.88
Per Share	0.74	0.63

	1970	1969
Nine Months Revenue (millions)...	331.0	294.4
Profits (millions)...	27.84	24.61
Per Share	2.04	1.80

American Cyanamid

	1970	1969
Third Quarter Revenue (millions)...	273.7	264.9
Profits (millions)...	22.56	21.26
Per Share	0.51	0.48

	1970	1969
Nine Months Revenue (millions)...	882.9	822.3
Profits (millions)...	73.18	69.54
Per Share	1.63	1.57

* Both 1970 periods include a \$4.85 million, 11 cents a share, extraordinary gain from the sale of interests in Southern Minerals, Pipeline and Petroleum companies.

AMP Inc.

	1970	1969
Nine Months Revenue (millions)...	177.0	156.9
Profits (millions)...	18.70	18.40
Per Share	1.53	1.50

Beaumont Corp.

	1970	1969
Third Quarter Revenue (millions)...	105.0	98.6
Profits (millions)...	2.96	1.05
Per Share	0.16	0.06

	1970	1969
Nine Months Revenue (millions)...	319.9	322.2
Profits (millions)...	10.13	6.76
Per Share	0.54	0.38

Colgate-Palmolive

	1970	1969
Third Quarter Revenue (millions)...	318.5	299.1
Profits (millions)...	11.58	10.79
Per Share	0.79	0.73

Private payrolls increased only \$500 million, held down by the impact of the General Motors strike.

Personal income for the first nine months of this year was at a seasonally-adjusted annual rate of \$797 billion, up 7.5 percent.

Stock Prices Edge Up In Moderate Trading

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Oct. 14 (UPI)—The New York Stock Exchange, like the Cincinnati Reds in the World Series, finally produced a victory today.

After dropping 23 1/2 in the four previous sessions, the Dow Jones industrial average staged a mild rally and finished at 762.73, up 2.67 in another slow trading day.

Standard & Poor's 500 was up 0.13 at 841.8 and the NYSE index added 0.07 at 46.02.

Some Wall Street observers said that the sluggish volume pace of \$32 million shares could be attributed partly to the competition presented by championship baseball.

But the main reason volume has failed to reach 10 million shares on any day this week exists in the resurgence of some familiar investor worries. These include the condition of the economy and the prospects for corporate profits.

The more buoyant mood of last week saw turnover boom to a record \$4.18 billion shares, or better than 10.8 million shares daily.

Selective Strength

The Dow Jones selective strength in oils and various glamour stocks. Each of the "big three" automakers, as well as the leading gold issues, posted fractional gains.

The Dow Jones transportation average, after backtracking for six days in a row, also moved ahead today, by 1.17 to 182.46.

Paper and forest-products stocks stood out as the market's weakest sector. In the wake of substantial earnings declines by several major companies as well as some uncertainty over the near-term outlook.

Four of the 15 most active issues fitted into this category and they each dropped a point or more.

Other losers in the group making the active list were Fibreboard, down 1 1/8 to 23; Crown Zellerbach, off 1 to 20 1/2; and Boise Cascade, down 1 3/8 to 47 1/2.

Last year, a number of analysts warned lyrical on paper stocks for such expressed reasons as "earnings potential forecast in 1970 and beyond." One prominent brokerage concern, in the course of its discussion, commented on the convenience of disposal.

diapers, noting that "baby's wet bottom represents a billion-dollar potential market."

Topping the active list was Pitney-Bowes, off 3/8 to 27 1/4, followed by International Industries, down 3/8 to 14 3/8. The latter, a diversified franchising organization, disclosed it is negotiating for additional working capital.

Amerasia Hess and Apco Oil were strong for the second day among the petroleum issues, each climbing more than a point. Standard Oil of Ohio rose 1 1/4 to 69, while Standard Oil (New Jersey) added 1 to 67 5/8.

Du Pont, showing the largest gain among the 30 Dow industrials, climbed 1 7/8 to 117 3/8 despite a company comment that September-quarter profits are expected to dip from year-ago levels by about the same 8 percent decline shown for the second quarter.

On the American Stock Exchange, prices closed mixed in light trading. The index edged ahead .01 to 22.54.

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**Employers See
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COLOGNE, West Germany, Oct. 14 (UPI)—The West German Industrial Institute said today that the latest official figures for company returns proved the so-called "profit explosion" is at an end.

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October 15, 1970

American Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible]

Toronto Stocks

Closing prices on Oct. 14, 1971

[illegible]

23%	23%	23%	4650	W. Mines
41	41	41	1000	W. Roy
11%	11	11% + 3/4	1600	Yk Bear

0% 8% 8 1/2- 1/4	
18 1/2% 10 18 1/4%	OILS & GAS
2.10 2.10 2.18 +.05	

[illegible]

55 52 52 - 53 **European**

32	16.37	14.90	+1.22	Oct
30	4.02	4.15	-1.30	
27	2.75	2.75	0.00	

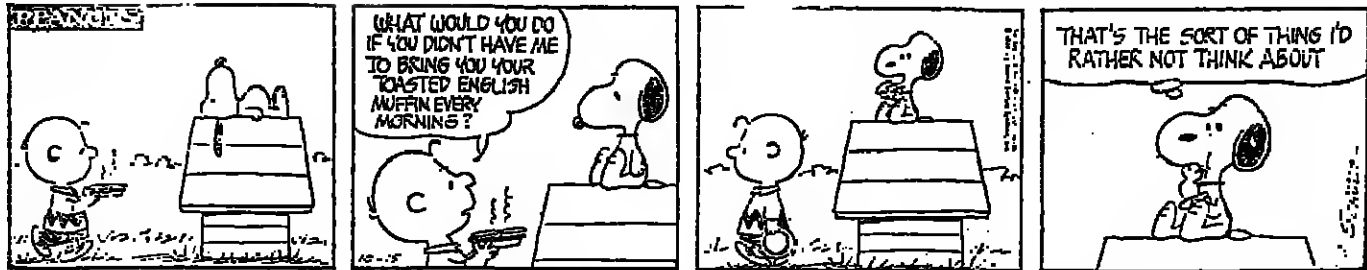
03	6.54	Plan Inv	9.39	10.26	Willehl	11.26	12.42	1900	Cn Tung	2.65	2.65	2.65	-	London	31.45	37.25	- 0.17
23	4.83	Price Funds:			Winco Fd	12.93	4.62	775	Caslar	2.80	21.75	2.80	+ 25	Strich	37.50	37.30	- 0.15
49	6.02	Growth	21.28	21.28	Winfield	3.64	3.98	5200	Chmaly	1.15	1.10	1.15	- 25	Paris (12.5 kilo)	37.11	36.98	- 0.23
98	4.95	N Ene	9.87	9.07	Wisc Fd	4.08	6.64	1300	Choc WYll	4.00	4.00	4.00	-	U.S. dollars per ounce			
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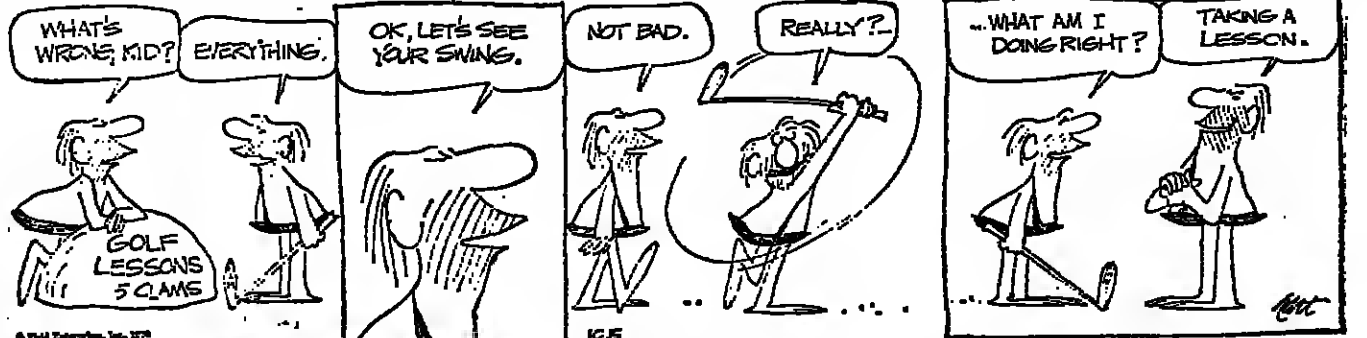
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2002-2003

PEANUTS



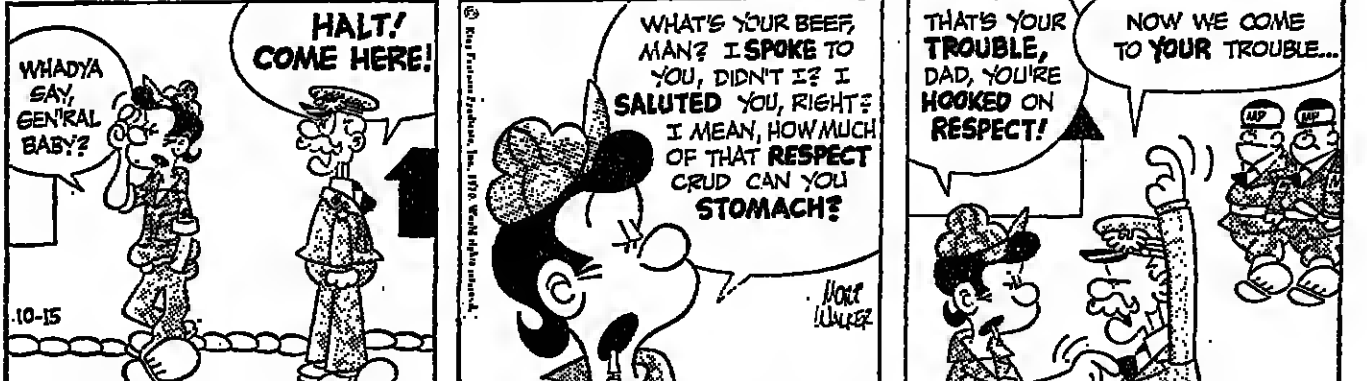
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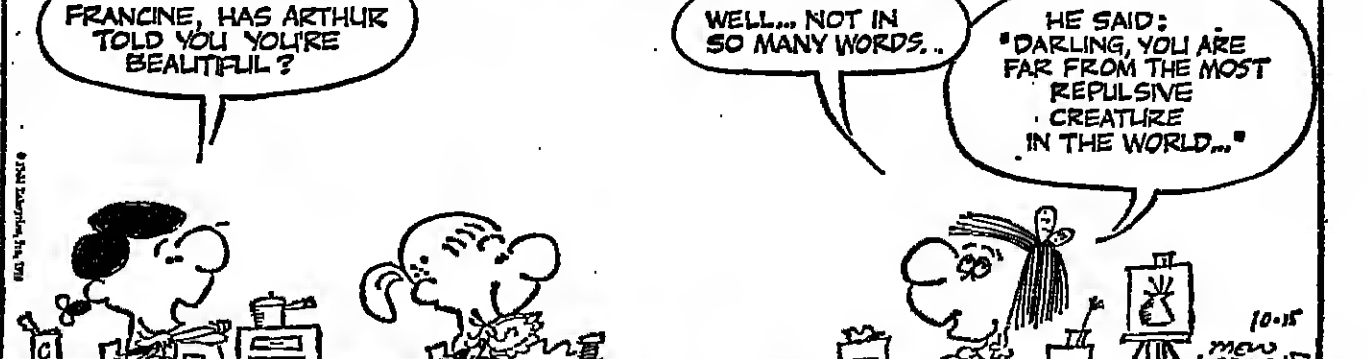
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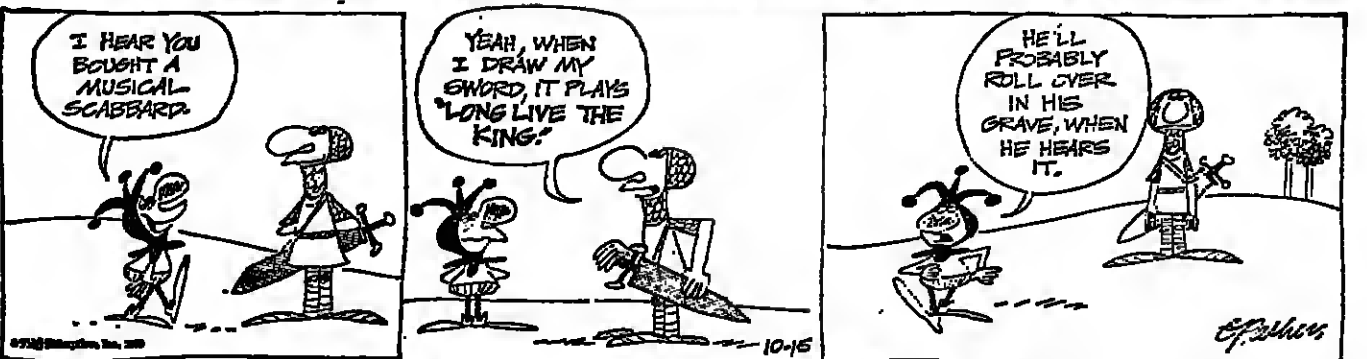
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POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Bidding three no-trump without a stopper in an unbid suit is not to be recommended in general, but such tactics will sometimes succeed and did on the diagramed deal.

South opened the bidding with one diamond. With a close rebid decision after the one-spade response, South chose two clubs rather than one no-trump.

North also had a wide choice of rebids, but preferred a simple spade raise with some possibility of rebidding diamonds later. South then took a shot at the no-trump game, praying that the defenders would not be able to cash five heart tricks immediately.

West made the orthodox lead of the heart king. This blocked the suit for the defense. East could not overtake with the ace without establishing dummy's jack as a stopper.

The heart king won, and a heart was continued to the ace. When East shifted to a low diamond, it was clear to South that the remaining three hearts were with West. An immediate diamond finesse was highly dangerous, so the ace was played. The fall of the ten from West was an interesting straw in the wind.

South led the jack, and won with the king when West covered with the queen. There was no reason to suspect the bad spade division, so the ace was played from dummy, revealing the situation.

South abandoned the spade ten in the dummy and finessed the club queen successfully.

When this won, the diamond ace was played, dropping the queen. This improved South's prospects dramatically.

The club ace was cashed, and when East's king failed to drop

the complete distribution was marked. West was known to have five cards in the major suits, and East five cards in the minor suits.

South now realized that an attempt to endplay West offered no hope. But it was a simple matter to endplay East by leading a club, forcing a diamond return into the jack, eight for a total of nine tricks.

NORTH
 ♠ AK10852
 ♥ J72
 ♦ J842
 ♣ J842

WEST
 ♠ Q984
 ♥ KQ1084
 ♦ Q10
 ♣ 93

EAST (D)
 ♠ 7
 ♥ A9
 ♦ 9765432
 ♣ K106

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

East South West North
 Pass 1♦ Pass 1♠
 Pass 2♣ Pass 3♣
 Pass 3NT Pass Pass

West led the heart king.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

RAIL	JAY	ACITS
ALAIN	JOYS	CLAP
RELET	INSINGERE	
RELIANT	AFERATE	
SHUT	ALTERED	
SUP	PERSONAL	
CREAT	SECTAN	
AMINE	OTS	MOOLA
MAINT	DEE	CONRAD
SERRATION	YES	
PAIROON	TRAM	
ELLARDS	ACADEMIE	
WOTIA	STOUGH	
CHET	YARE	STENIA
BAISE	WIED	WIANAS

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

VAGRE
 IRRAB
 COAZID
 MAULSY

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Yesterday's Jumble: LOUSE BAGGY FABRIC ARTERY

Answers: What the ballplayers wanted from city hall—THE BATS IN THE BELLY.

BOOKS

YOU MIGHT AS WELL LIVE

The Life and Times of Dorothy Parker

By John Keats. Simon & Schuster. 319 pp. Illustrated. \$7.50.

CONSTANT READER

By Dorothy Parker. Viking. 157 pp. \$5.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

Whatever the reasons, one does get that feeling. And it is not enriched by Keats's mad order psychologizing. (Flipping through his pages again I see that I've scribbled the word "Argh!" beside more passages than I should care to count. Nor by his habit of presuming to get inside Mrs. Parker's mind and feelings with his very own words. Nor by his concluding description of his subject as "This tiny, big-eyed, feminine woman with the mind of a man," which should win him all kinds of friends among the Redstockings. Yet I would be a liar if I didn't admit the wholesome relish with which I read "You Might as Well Live"—the title of which is the last line of Parker's poem "Resume," about the inconveniences of suicide. Dorothy Parker was just too interesting for anyone to mess up, except of course for Dorothy Parker herself.

But I was far more beguiled, as you can see, by her New Yorker book reviews. "Book reviews" is putting it loosely. They are really reviews of a lady named Constant Reader reading and reviewing books. What am I to complain? Besides, Constant Reader reading—or returning from a Swiss Alp, or suffering a nasty attack of the rums—"much like the heebie-jeebies" from a stalk of bad celery, or "frowning over" "The House at Poob Corner"—is more interesting by a long shot, or even a big one, than the books she was reading. At least she makes it sound that way.

I see now why those reviews seem so familiar, even though I can't remember ever having read any of them before. It's because they contain the best of what we've been trying to do all these years—our "bookies," as she called us. She smuck into the tradition with a razor in her stocking and we've been trying to slice things her way ever since. Or no quite. Otherwise surely some one would have long ago rescued her observation that "A lot of our authors who made themselves most beloved and, therefore, most comfortable financially, shows that it is our national joy to mistake for a first-rate, the second-rate. That still obtains, 41 years after she applied it to Sinclair Lewis."

I'm really getting over it now. I'm beginning to see that of those her books more careful than her insights, that she was far better on the band than the good, which she tended to dismiss as "great." I'm starting to understand John Keats's one-perception—that Parker's wit was powerful bad medicine for her, that it was the flag of a soul in hell. All I need now is an evening of Theodore Dreiser to purge me of her style.

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

CROSSWORD By Will Weng

ACROSS

1 North Dakota city

6 Normandy beach

10 Repose

14 Suppose

15 Have trust in

16 Perceive

17 Forks

19 Fratricide

20 Compass point

21 Transaction

22 Three in one

24 Ocean vessels

25 Auto-horn sound

26 Crows

28 Radiant

32 Looked the place over

33 Leslie Caron role

34 Steel area

36 Brazilian dance

37 Rome's censor

38 Sheltered, at sea

39 Equals

40 Church plate

41 Labyrinth

42 Mentions

44 Hodges and Blas

45 Be fatuous

46 Plow's trail

48 Patientium

50 Common verb

53 Scope

54 Miner's disease

57 Speak flatteringly

58 Upstart

59 Hunter of the sky

60 Arthritis aid

61 Vary fr.

62 Porridge

25 Fall-planting

26 Nobel physicist of 1945

27 Made of a wood

28 One taking a sight

29 Growing out

30 Ponies up

31 Top o'clock

32 Last-minute study

33 Oedipus's father

36 True-blue

40 Pause in the Indy 500

42 Spanish relative

43 Mountain passes

45 Legislative assemblies

46 F.D.R.'s pet

47 acid

48 Remainder

49 Wind instrument

50 One of a wild seven

51 Rivers Sp.

52 Domestic stars

55 Title

56 Western stage

